Down With the Enemy! Fight for a World of Universal Brotherhood

# Nippon Times

A New Order Will Rise On the Ruins of Washington and London

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## JUNIOR AIRMEN TO PARADE CITY FOR NAVY DAY

### Start at Tokyo Station at 9:30 a.m. and March From Kudan to Hibiya, Ginza

### BAND ALSO TO PLAY

### Capital to Be Gay With Events Sponsored by Navy Ministry And Board of Information

Two battalions of junior airmen of the Navy, numbering several hundred boys, will parade in landing party formation and with the band playing through the streets of Tokyo on Navy Day tomorrow, the 38th to be observed.

The future aces will gather at Tokyo station at 9:30 a.m. and march to the facade before the Nijubashi. At 9:55 a.m. they will bow in salute toward the Imperial Palace. Then they will proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine and in silent invocation pledge that they will fight on until the United States and Britain are defeated. At 11 a.m. they will parade from Kudan past Jimbocho, Sudacho, Imagawabashi, Nihonbashi and Ginza to Hibiya Park, where they will arrive at 12:30 p.m. After two hours rest they will march to Tokyo station via the Yurakucho girder-bridge and break up there.

This day, on which the 100,000,000 people of Japan will remember the brilliant victories of our naval arms in the War of Greater East Asia and of the other great naval victories of the past, the capital will be full of activity. Besides the junior airmen's parade, there will be meetings, motion picture shows, exhibitions, and various events sponsored by the Navy Ministry and the Board of Information.

Women's organizations will solicit "victory dolls" from the people at large to send them to the officers and men at the front. On top of these events will come the ceremony of dedicating planes which have been built by organizations and groups of individuals for donation to the Imperial Navy.

**Planes Dedicated**

On Navy Day, 12 planes will be dedicated in Osaka. There will be the dedication of other planes in other places almost every day until the end of the month.

On May 23 aquatic physical training meets will be held on the Sumida River and off Shinagawa. For three days from May 24 lecture meetings will be held at the Sanshi Kaikan Hall. The lectures will be about the air arm of the Imperial Navy.

Three days from May 25 meetings will be held at department stores at which the attendants will write letters of encouragement to the officers and men at the front.

On May 25 at 5:30 p.m. women will gather at the Korakuen stadium to pray for the Imperial Navy.

**Programs for Navy Day Celebrations**

May 26—Performance of the new Noh Drama "Imperial Warship" at—1:30 p.m. at Kazoku Kaikan. Women and Children's Sea and Air Rally at 12:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan.

May 26-27—Cardboard Show at the Sukiyabashi Park.

May 27—Navy Air Arm Lecture Rally at the Gunjin Kaikan.

May 29—Completion ceremony of the Gunkan March Memorial at Hibiya Park.

May 10-30—German Navy Photo Exhibit at the Toho Theater.

May 18-27—"Minute-Story" Exhibit at the Toyoko Department Store. Exhibit in Praise of the Heroic Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Kaku at the Matsuya Department Store at Ginza.

May 27-June 2—Photo Exhibit "Become Young Eagles" at the Hattori Watch Company.

May 28-June 2—Seventh Marine Arts Exhibit at the Ueno Municipal Arts Hall.

**Thanks Rally**

Forty thousand girls gathered at the Korakuen in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, at 5 p.m. Monday in a Girls' Rally of Thanks to the Imperial Navy.

The Rally, led by Captain Suzuki, of the Navy Ministry's Bureau of Accounts and Supplies, was called in order that the girls might offer their thanks to the fighting men of the Navy operating in the south and in the north and in order to strengthen further the determination for victory

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### *Emperor Felicitates Argentine President On Independence Day*

**His Majesty the Emperor, on the auspicious occasion of the National Independence Day of Argentina on Tuesday, has graciously dispatched a cordial message of congratulation to President Ramon S. Castillo.**

## STATE AID APPROVED FOR PROMISING MEN

### Cabinet Sanctions Formulation Of National Educational Subsidies System

A council charged with the task of formulating a system for giving State aid to persons of promise who are handicapped by poverty so that they can be properly educated to be set up in the Education Ministry was approved by the Cabinet Tuesday.

In the 81st session of the Diet, the desire was strongly expressed that the Government should provide a system for enabling talented persons who show promise of turning into leaders that are needed for the construction of Greater East Asia but who are unable to prosecute their studies on account of their economic circumstances to receive adequate schooling. Both Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and the then Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida replied that the Government would enforce such a policy before long.

Since then the Education Ministry has made careful study of the question. The authorities having arrived at conclusions on concrete lines of policy. Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe proposed at a regular meeting of the Cabinet Tuesday that a council for the formulation of a national educational subsidies system should be established in the Education Ministry. After he had made a detailed explanation of the projected system, the Cabinet duly approved the plan.

The national educational subsidies system preparation council is to be presided over by the Education Minister himself and its members are to be drawn from the various Government services and from among persons of learning and experience at large. As soon as the council arrives at an agreement of views on the projected system, it will be established and put into effect at once.

Thus the long-pending issue of educating persons of promise who are prevented from prosecuting their studies on account of poverty will be settled and those otherwise likely to be left in obscurity will find bright futures opened up before them with the State giving them a helping hand, so that they may develop into leaders of the new order.

## *RAGING MISSISSIPPI FLOODS NEW AREAS*

### *Rising Waters Inundate More Mid-West Regions*

The raging waters of the Mississippi River still remain unabated as the disastrous overflow continues to flood new areas in the Mid-Western states, inundating more fertile farmlands and leaving thousands more homeless, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday, relaying a wire from Washington.

Countless other homes have been flooded or washed away in Illinois, and the Red Cross Society in St. Louis is gravely concerned over the safety of the citizens of St. Louis who are threatened by imminent dangers from the murky and swirling waters.

More than 23,000 acres of fertile farmlands have been ravaged by the onrushing waters, and some 900 refugees who fled to the safety of the highlands have been completely isolated from outside relief.

Breaches have been caused at several points along the levees of the Illinois River. More than 10,000 workers of munitions factories have been mobilized for the emergency and are desperately trying to stem the fury of the ever-rising waters by piling millions of sand-bags along the crumbling levees.

### Note Circulation Drops

THE HAGUE.—The note circulation in Holland has decreased by 775,000,000 guilders after 1,000- and 500-guilder bank notes were withdrawn on March 13.

The Netherlands Ministry of Finance, therefore, has increased the circulation of silver coupons by 100,000,000 to 250,000,000.

## AIR OFFENSIVE BEING MOOTED AT FOE PARLEY

### Discussed With 'Europe First' Policy at Washington Conference

### HINTED BY CHURCHILL

### Our 'Wild Eagles' Bombing Enemy Bases in China; Patrolling Seas

Two facts must be noted in the anti-Axis movements centered around the Churchill-Roosevelt conference now nearing its end in Washington. One is that for the first time the anti-Axis side is showing positive interest in a Pacific offensive, and the other, that they are stressing that air offensives will form the decisive element in future operations. Thus declares a Canton May 24th dispatch to the Mainichi.

Informed American circles are of the opinion that the Washington conference is maintaining the Europe First policy which was decided at the Casablanca parley last January but at the same time positive operations in the Pacific are being discussed at the same conference. These circles assert that there is no room for doubt on that point, and expect these operations to take the form of aerial offensives. They expect reinforcements of long-range bombers to be sent to Chungking, to build airfields in Chekiang, Fukien and other provinces, thus to bomb principal Japanese cities before the coming fall and at the same time to raid Japan from the rear by means of newly built aircraft carriers.

Because of the termination of the Tunisian operations the anti-Axis side has come to overestimate the power of the air arm and some sections have recently even been contending that a second front has already been formed by the bombing raids on Germany and Italy, the dispatch says.

**Depending on Air Power**

And they cannot start the so-called offensive against Japan with anything other than their air forces. The theory held by some anti-Axis quarters after the end of the Tunisian war that landings on Italy, the Balkans, or North Europe would be easy were also a result of their overvaluation of the might of the air forces. On these questions the American and British governments and informed circles are taking a careful, serious attitude but it cannot be denied that even among them the intention to decide the European war by an increase in air power is becoming more apparent.

In America, the heaviest stress is being laid on the increased production of fighting aircraft. The Americans aim at a production of 100,000 aircraft by the end of this fiscal year. Further, in the budget for the next fiscal year the item for the production of aircraft is more than 6,000,000,000 dollars, the largest amount for any single item. Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, has boasted that the production of aircraft in America next year will surpass that of the rest of the world put together.

On May 14 when the naval budget of $30,000,000,000 was brought before the American House of Representatives the assistant chief of naval operations, Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne pointed out where the stress would be laid in future operations by declaring, "Whether in our Pacific operations we are to advance from island to island or whether we are to approach Japan from the rear we must have more aircraft carriers. It is now wrong for us to expect a clash between battleships or between large fleets."

Again, Churchill boasted of an air offensive in his speech before the American Congress by saying, "When we look over the whole of the war front, we cannot doubt that an offensive by the air force is an essential thing for victory. By an air offensive we will make impossible large scale operations of munitions industries in Germany, Italy, and the areas under their occupation. And we must direct as soon as possible our aerial might against Japan."

British Air Lieutenant-General Lanchard also stressed the importance of the air arm when he said, "We must further concentrate our armed might in our bombing battle.

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### *Ceremony Scheduled At Kulangsu Isle To Return Rights*

**A ceremony of retroceding Japan's administrative right over the Kulangsu International Settlement at Amoy to the National Government of China will be held at Kulangsu between the Japanese Chairman of the Kulangsu Municipal Council and the Chinese Mayor of the Amoy Special Municipality on May 28, says a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Tuesday. A joint statement announcing the ceremony at Kulangsu was issued by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Publicity of the National Government the same day.**

## COMINTERN MOVE MEANS NO CHANGE

### Swedish Paper Says Soviet Will Continue Proletariat World Revolution Under Guise

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—Although the Communist Internationale might be dead, the Proletariat World Revolution would be continued under the guise of the Soviet organization M.O.P.R. (World Organization for the Revolution of the Proletariat), declares the Swedish journalist Nils Bohmen in the Nya Dagligt Allehanda.

It is pointed out that the Soviet Government under Stalin has never admitted that the Communist Internationale exists in the first place. Although outwardly the Communist Internationale has been declared dissolved, nothing has been said as to whether also all the similar organizations would be disbanded. One of these organizations was the M.O.P.R., a brainchild of Stalin.

**Never Forgotten By Stalin**

Whereas the Comintern was founded by the fathers of the Soviet revolution, Lenin, Trotsky and Sinovjev who were all so fascinated about the idea that they completely forgot the demands of reality, Stalin has never forgotten this, always wishing that the rest of the world might forget this typical Soviet institution. For this reason he created the M.O.P.R. which, although being a sister organization of the Comintern, has not been established according to the principle of Stalin.

The Soviets realized already a long time ago that it was always good to have at one's disposal a double organization. In case one organization, on account of various reasons, must "officially" disappear, there are always others to fall back upon.

**Spanish Papers Comment**

MADRID, May 23.—Spanish papers are unanimous in describing the dissolution of the Communist International as a new Bolshevist camouflage. The paper Madrid, quoting an article from the London Saturday Evening Post, points out that the British themselves did not believe in the change of the Soviet plans. The British knew very well that the Soviets were fighting for the Soviet regime, and, after an eventual victory over Germany, would be strong enough to carry out their will also in other parts of the world.

**Situation Becomes Complicated**

AMSTERDAM, May 23.—Cyrill Ray dealing on the London radio with the dissolution of the Comintern declared today that, due to this dissolution, the situation had become complicated for two reasons. The Labor Party had so far motivated its refusal to unite with the communist party by declaring that the communist party was in direct contact with a foreign power. This motivation was now untenable. The British inner political course would now take a strong turn to the left and numerous persons, close to the leftist parties, had up to now been handicapped by the consideration that they would have been regarded as communists if they had openly confessed to belong to the leftist parties.

### JOINT MILITARY PARTY REACHES THAI CAPITAL

**Domei**

BANGKOK, May 25.—The joint party of the military attaches of the Manchoukuo, China and Thailand Embassies in Tokyo arrived here yesterday from Saigon by air and are continuing their inspection tour through the Southern Regions under the Japanese Administration.

The members of the party will stay here today inspecting the city and depart for their next destination shortly.

## SUMMER DRIVE BY REICH ARMY SEEN IMMINENT

### Preparations Well Under Way For Operations in Kursk Sector

### LARGE FORCES MASSED

### No Perceptible Effect Produced by Soviet Partizans, Berlin Avers

Preparations are well under way by the German forces for launching their summer offensive and signs of their operations are becoming notably evident in the Kursk sector, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Severe fighting, though of a local nature, is reported in the Kalinin and Leningrad sectors as well as the northwestern sector of Kursk, while a stalemate is witnessed over the Eastern Front, except the battle at the bridgehead of the Kuban sector.

The Soviet Bureau of Information stated that the German forces have concentrated a large army in a sector about 80 miles northeast of Kursk apparently with a view to launching the summer offensive, while the Soviet artillery units are conducting an intensive bombardment upon the Germans.

**Reich Thrust Severe**

Referring to the Leningrad and Kalinin sector, the Soviet Bureau of Information reported that the German counter-offensives in these sectors are very severe and in a single day, May 23, they repeated their offensives 10 times. It was admitted that the Soviets are in a disadvantageous position. The German air attacks are going on actively as usual and during the last one week 71 Soviet planes were shot down by the German, it was admitted by the Soviets.

Another Berlin dispatch to Domei on Monday states that Soviet partizans are running amok in the rear of the Eastern Front, as has often been revealed by the German High Command, but their activities have produced no perceptible effect contrary to vigorous propaganda released by the anti-Axis camp praising their "exploits." They are rampant over a district about 600 kilometers wide. According to German information, these guerilla troops are said to be fugitive Soviet soldiers who were left behind at a time when the Germans made a surging march after June, 1941, and consist mainly of decamped Soviet war prisoners, Jews, criminal prisoners released by the Soviet forces on their retreat, and other men of motley assemblage. Hindrance of train traffic, espionage and many other secret actions are resorted to by these partizans.

**Red Prisoners Help**

The Soviet officers and men who have surrendered on the Eastern Front are making themselves helpful to the Germans in every way, according to a dispatch by Colonel Ernst von Hammel, war correspondent of D.N.B., says a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch also reveals that Soviet generals in German hands are organizing a campaign against the Soviet Union.

The dispatch runs: "There have been no major operations on the Eastern Front for a fairly long time. The lull is the occasion for the Germans to mop-up enemy remnants. In these operations the Germans are assisted by the Soviet officers and men who have surrendered. The services of these Soviet officers and men of which there are multitudes are highly appreciated by the Germans. Incidentally more than 10,000 Soviet officers and men have walked to the German positions and placed themselves in German hands in the past few weeks.

"There is an accentuation of the tendency for Soviet effectives to come over to the Germans. Here we have the best proof of the rapidity with which the morale of the Soviet forces is waning. Most Soviet officers and men are weary and exhausted when they come over to the Germans, and they have to be given time to rest at the barracks before they can be made to make themselves useful to their captors in the mopping-up of enemy remnants and in other enterprises.

"The Soviet men in German hands take their orders from officers and

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# *CHANGYANG IS OCCUPIED BY NIPPON ARMY UNITS; YANGTZE ROUTE OPENED*

## *Chiang Regime Is in Death Agony As Economic Strength Declines*

### Dissatisfied Generals Conduct Secret Maneuverings to Oust Their Leader; Political Circles Completely Upset by Dissolution of Comintern

With its economic and military strength having declined conspicuously of late, Chungking is now writhing in death agony, while bellicose generals are making machinations to supplant Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated Monday.

To all appearances, Chiang Kai-shek, while ostensibly cooperating with the Chinese Communist Party, is inwardly intent on exterminating the party. He is reported to be also planning to overthrow the Kwangsi and Sipeh factions. It is understood that Chiang is trying hard to prevent the troops under his direct command from weakening, in preparation for possible clashes with the Kwangsi army and the Communist army.

**Maneuvering In Secret**

Against such a move, jingoistic Generals such as Pai Chung-hsi and Feng Yu-hsiang are conducting secret maneuverings to supplant Chiang at the latter's critical moment.

Meanwhile, Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, is reported to have succeeded to some extent in urging the United States to send more economic aid to Chungking. According to a certain source, a contract has been signed with regard to the lease of arms. But she is troubled by the question of transportation of Chiang-aid goods.

In the meantime, the construction of the Northwestern Route is lagging behind schedule. By virtue of the trade pact concluded early this year between the Soviet Union and Chungking, the latter has been receiving aid for the construction of a trans-Sinkiang highway. The construction work, however, has failed to make good progress.

**Reaction to Stalin Move**

Considerable repercussions have been provoked among Chungking political circles by the dissolution of the Third International, according to a Domei report from Nanking dated Monday.

Pro-Anglo-American circles in Chungking, the report states, have come to hold an optimistic view that marking the disbandment of the Third International, the Chinese Communist Party which has 250,000 regular troops and 200,000 other armed corps in border areas will inevitably collapse and, therefore, Chungking's administration toward that party will become much easier.

In the meantime, anti-Communist factions are of the opinion that the dissolution of the Comintern is just a diplomatic step taken by Premier Josef Stalin in order to alleviate the distrust which has been harbored by America and Britain against the Soviet Union. Therefore, these factions observe, although Stalin temporarily dissolved the Third International with a view to obtaining more aid from America and Britain, the same organization will be revived under a different title when the war comes to an end. They further assert that Chungking should not alleviate the policy of oppression and interference toward the Communist Party of China.

### Waterway Between Yochow-Shasi Cleared By Our Navy

### ENEMY BASE TAKEN

### Preparations For Offensive on Chungking Unshakable With River's Opening

The Japanese Forces operating in the area of Ichang occupied Changyang, Hupeh Province the main foothold of the enemy 86th Army, at noon on May 24, according to a Domei dispatch from the Hunan front on Tuesday.

Changyang is 30 kilometers south of Ichang, enemy base on the Yangtze River.

The waterway between Yochow, on the northeastern tip of Tungting Lake, Hunan Province and Shasi, Southern Hupeh Province, extending for a distance of 177 nautical miles, has been reopened by the Japanese Central China Fleet, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the press section of that Fleet at 2 p.m. on May 25, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei the same day. The announcement follows:

"Imperial Navy Units which have been carrying on an operation for the reopening of the Yangtze River waterway up to Ichang since April 15 in close cooperation with the Army Units succeeded in reopening the waterway extending 177 nautical miles between Yochow and Shasi by May 24. The reopening operation was carried out speedily and with small casualties. Moreover, the Navy Units have scored the following results:

"A total of 186 mines and 27 land mines disposed of, while booty seized included 146 mines, 13 machine guns, 975 rifles and 135 rounds of ammunition. During the period the Japanese losses were only one small vessel sunk, three persons killed in action and nine wounded."

**Significant Operations**
**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

ON BOARD THE WARSHIP X X, ON THE YANGTZE, X X.—The Yangtze fleet has completed its campaign to open the Yochow-Shasi route. This has rendered our preparations for the offensive on Chungking unshakable and sure as fate, and for that reason it is of the utmost significance.

The Japanese land forces gained control over the fertile Hupeh delta in the spring offensive and reduced the important positions south of the Yangtze, Hwangyang, Shihshou and Ouchikow. Launching an offensive on the sixth war district early this month, they are defeating the enemy at every point and enlarging their field of operations. The opening of the route to Ichang has placed in our hands the great transportation artery of the Yangtze which will be used to the full in the offensive on Chungking. At the same time it has become possible to contract the Japanese Commissary line originating in Wuhan area.

The action means that the gateway to Chungking by water has been opened. This is important to remember. The Imperial Forces now are in a better position than before to march in into the interior of China both by land and water. From now on greater pressure will be brought to bear on Chungking which will feel a greater menace than before.

The very fact that the Imperial Navy undertook large-scale operations up the Yangtze River for 800 nautical miles in the face of resistance by enemy remnant troops and of innumerable dangers and difficulties and have achieved such brilliant results while on the other hand it is carrying out incomparably large-scale operations for the annihilation of America and Britain shows to the world better than anything else that there is no limit to the power it possesses.

**Key Point Falls**
**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

ON HUPEH FRONT, May 24.—Crack Japanese Army Units which had annihilated the enemy 10th Army Corps in the vicinity of Kungan after advancing westward from the Tungting Lake district, penetrated into the mountainous region and caught up with six Chungking divisions be-

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## U.S. FORCES FACING DIFFICULTY ON ATTU

### Severe Counter-Attacks by Japanese Forces Reported By American Newsman

While American citizens are greatly vexed over the failure of the United States landing troops on Attu Island of the Aleutians to achieve their objective after two weeks of operations, an American war correspondent has reported that owing to very severe counter-attacks carried out by the Japanese Forces on the island, the American landing troops are "facing utmost difficulties," according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report from Lisbon on Monday, quoting information from Washington.

Concerning the development of the battle on Attu Island, the American war correspondent is reported to have stated as follows:

"Japanese Forces on Attu Island have continued severe counter-attacks and, consequently, the United States landing forces are facing utmost difficulties. Moreover, the American troops are very much confused by the crafty maneuverings of the Japanese who cunningly shift their positions."

### RICH DEPOSIT OF NICKEL DISCOVERED IN CELEBES

### New Mine Estimated to Be Far Richer Than Any Operated At Present on Island

**Domei**

MACASSAR, May 25.—A new nickel deposit estimated to be far richer than any other nickel mine operated at present in Celebes was discovered on the island, it was learned.

With the aid of local inhabitants, mining engineers on hand have already developed the new mine to quite an extent and it is anticipated that a considerable increase in the shipment of nickel ore to Japan will be realized in the very near future, it was said.

## NIPPON PLANES RAID WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### Devastating Attacks on Coastal Areas on Sunday Night Admitted by Enemy

Continuing their relentless operations against the enemy in the entire South Pacific area, the Imperial Air Forces again made devastating raids on the western coastal districts of Australia on Sunday night, it was disclosed by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which reported a wire from Melbourne.

Of the two North American B-25 bombers of the United States air forces in China that appeared in the skies over the new battlefield X X in Hunan Province last Wednesday, one was immediately shot down by our guns. On Friday, four enemy P-40 fighters attempted to assault our land forces at X X, but in the furious aerial combat which ensued with the Japanese Wild Eagles, one of the enemy craft was shot down and another heavily damaged, while the remaining enemy planes sought speedy escape, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base in Central China on Tuesday. The Wild Eagles took after the fleeing enemy planes and after a long chase, reached the vicinity of the enemy base in Hengyang, but due to the poor weather conditions and the fast setting twilight, the fleeing planes narrowly escaped. During the entire encounter, not one Japanese plane was damaged.

The guerilla tactics which are being employed by the enemy attest to the fact that they have deep respect for the potency of the Japanese Land Forces and the supremacy of the Imperial Air Forces.

### Workers to Register

BERLIN.—All foreign workers employed in the Reich will hereafter receive labor cards from employment exchanges similar to those issued to German laborers and without which no German employer is entitled to hire help.

# AIR RAID MOOTED AT ENEMY PARLEY

(Continued From Page 1)

Bombing from the air is as important today as to regard it as a major battle. The expression air raid, in its result gives only a totally unsuitable impression. An air raid is a large operation directed against huge defensive positions, and its importance is such that it must be regarded as equal to large battles in the past. Nothing can prevent our bombers from penetrating into Germany and Italy, and soon we will smash their munitions industries."

**Aerial Offensive Expected**

The anti-Axis side has declared, "How much time will be required to bring an end to the European front hangs on the protection we are able to give the landing forces and on how much air power we will be able to send." Thus, even though their declarations may be mere words, an increase in an aerial offensive must be expected as certain. However, the Japanese air forces have recently been bombing often the enemy's bases in Kienow and Yungan, in Fukien Province; Leishui, in Chekiang; Kweilin, in Kwangsi; and in New Guinea and Australia, and the Imperial Naval eagles are searching for the enemy day and night over the seas.

## Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In celebration of Navy Day tomorrow, the Nippon Gekijo will present a special program for a week under the title of "Brilliant Navy."

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The 17th regular performance of the Fujiwara Opera Company will be given at the Kabukiza for three days from Friday. The curtain raiser is "The Gods of Nishiura," a Japanese opera composed by Ryutaro Hirota, which deals with the legend of Ainu. The second number is Rossini's "Barber of Seville" in two acts. Headed by Yoshie Fujiwara, the important roles will be taken by famous players such as Goro Murao, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Miho Nagato, Hidekichi Hibino, and Takeshi Tomeda. Manfred Gurlitt will direct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

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With Kikugoro Onoye and Uzayemon Ichimura in the van, the legitimate Kabuki actors will make a stand at the Kabukiza, starting June 3. The matinee program will have three plays, of which the feature offering will be "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri" (a melodrama by Shin Hasegawa). Theater-goers' attention is being focussed on this drama because of the unusual collaboration to be given by Kikugoro Onoye and Rokuro Kitamura, the distinguished figures of different schools of drama, for the first time in the past 20 years. The evening show also consists of three plays. "Gempei Nunobiki no Taki" (a historical play) is the highlight. Uzayemon will be responsible for the evening show as the head of the cast.

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Three plays will make up the June program of the Tokyo Gekijo, which will be occupied by the members of the Inouye dramatic troupe with Makoto Kobori, and Kobai Ichikawa as guest players. The performance will be opened by a two-act play called "Departure." The second number is "100 Straw-Bags of Rice" by Yuzo Yamamoto. Concluding the program will be "This Year's Songs."

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Kichiyemon Nakamura, noted actor of classical Kabuki plays, will be the leading player at the Meijiza next month, opening June 3. "Kanatehon Chushingura," or the Tale of 47-Ronin, will be staged, covering the scenes from the first to the fourth. Another attraction is "Yaguchi no Watashi" (a classical drama), in which Kichiyemon is superb.

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One of the celebrated scenes known as "At the Ichiriki Restaurant in Kyoto" in the lengthy drama of "The Loyal Retainers of Lord Asano" will be the highlight of the June performance at the Shimbashi Embujo, where all members of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will appear. The late Kido Okamoto's masterpiece entitled "Ogurisu Chobei" (a Samurai drama) also will be staged.

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"Roppa to Heitai" (Roppa and Soldiers), a new drama by Kazuo Kikuda from the original story of Ashihei Hino, will feature the program of the Yurakuza, which will open from June 6 with Roppa Furukawa and his company playing.

## Kansai Notes

A friendship get-together of members of the Dai Nippon Fujin Kai (Japan Women's Association), Osaka, and ladies of the German community of Kobe will be held at the German Club, Kobe, at 1:30 p.m. today.

# *Navy Day Reminds Veteran Of Capture of Foe Admiral*

## Torao Akasaki of Kagoshima in a Retrospective Mood Tells Reporter of How He Captured Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Baltic Fleet Commander

There is an aged fisherman in Osogun, Kagoshima Prefecture, to whom Navy Day is a day that reminds him of the role he played in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

It was his fortune to take hold of Vice-Admiral Cinovi Petrovitch Rojestvensky, Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet of Czarist Russia, at his quarters on board his flagship, a wounded man in the care of a number of staff officers, and took him to Saseho naval port.

For this feat he received a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo.

This hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea is Torao Akasaki. He is 60 years old. Yet he is hale and strong, and is doing fishing in the Ariake Bay.

A reporter of Domei called on the veteran for an account of his experiences in the Battle of the Japan Sea in which he served with so great distinction in honor of the 38th Navy Day which will be observed by the nation on May 27.

**Modest Hero**

The hero was modest enough to say to the reporter that he had a sense of a sort of shame in recounting his experiences of the battle which was the end of the Baltic Fleet.

"The things we did in the battle pale beside the military results which have one after another been achieved by young men in the War of Greater East Asia," the hero remarked to the journalist before he quietly recapitulated the things he did in the historic Battle of the Japan Sea.

The gist of his tale is as follows:

The first vessel on which I saw service was the Hatsuse. This ship sank after hitting a mine laid by the enemy. With the ship I sank into the depths of the water. My luck had not given out. I was picked up as I was floating, having lost my senses. Afterward I joined the destroyer Sasanami.

As I remember well, it was on May 27, 1905 that a signal flag going up the main mast of the Izumo, flagship of the Second Squadron, caught my eye as I was at my task on the Sasanami.

There was an inscription of M M M on the flag.

It was a signal I was a stranger to. I brought out my signal book. I looked in but there was nothing even remotely resembling the letters on the flag.

I was quick to report my discovery to the ship's commander.

Then I learned that the M M M on the flag signified that the second enemy squadron had been sighted, that preparations should at once be made for departure from the port, and that all on board should get up.

**Stirring Order**

The order was enough to make our blood boil.

It was not after many hours that the great and unforgettable sea battle opened.

In the broad day-light the Sasanami, like others, made torpedo-attacks one after another.

In the night, in the glare of searchlights it carried out assaults repeatedly.

The day dawned. The sky was clear, and the sea was placid.

The Sasanami, along with other vessels, went in search of the enemy.

Off Utsuryo Island at 9 a.m. we came upon two enemy destroyers. The Sasanami gave chase to the hind vessel which was the Biedovy and sent two or three shots at it.

Almost as soon as we began our attack, we saw a white flag go up from the enemy ship.

At once Commander Aiba of the Sasanami gave orders to capture the ship.

I was among 10 men who were picked to go and take possession of the ship.

**Fired at in Boat**

We went in a boat. As we drew near to the vessel, we came under the fire of a volley of revolvers. Quick as lightning, we leaped into the waters, and pushing the boat which hid us we got to the enemy vessel at about 3 p.m. At the same time we scaled the side to the deck where I was surprised to see the crew collected, all with lifted hands.

We did not know then that the raising of one's hands signified one's submission. So the sight of enemy sailors standing on deck with raised hands made us stiff and tense. When we learned that the enemy seamen were not going to fall upon us but that they had thrown themselves upon our mercy, we set ourselves to deal with them in an approved manner.

It fell to my lot to search the vessel. I discovered a room whose door was tightly closed. It was the officer's mess room. I forced open the door and saw an old man, with a bandaged head, raising himself half-length from the bed, surrounded by a number of high officers, in a tidy room.

I quickly laid hands on the man on the bed.

The officers around the bandaged man were dismayed. Some of them entreated me to leave him alone.

The feeling came upon me that the man on the bed must be a very great man.

**Rojestvensky**

I darted out of the room to the deck where I reported what had happened to Sub-Lieutenant Ito, commander of the group.

After hearing me out, Sub-Lieutenant Ito turned to officers near him and conversed for a few minutes with them. Then I saw him assume an immobile posture and he shouted "Stand at attention. He is His Excellency Commander Rojestvensky."

It had not occurred to me that the man on the bed was the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet.

My hands trembled as they went up in salute to the commander.

At Sub-Lieutenant Ito's order I reported to our vessel Sasanami. It was the proudest moment in my life when I did the reporting with a signal flag.

The order from our ship, which came promptly, was for us to take the enemy commander away at once.

Our reply was that he was in serious condition and could not come. "Then bring the staff officers with you. Be careful to be courteous to the commander," was the reply to us.

I wanted to search the wireless room. I opened the door and was confronted by an officer who threatened me with a revolver. I got behind the door. Then First-Class Seaman Saichi Okubo came. We rushed in, seized the officer, a bulky man, threw him down, and overpowered him. The revolver he flung away in his fall was unloaded. As I learned afterward, he was Commander Baranoff of the Biedovy.

I was ordered to bring the four principal staff-officers of Admiral Rojestvensky to our vessel, got them all on a boat. I could not row and be at the helm at the same time. So I got Vice-Admiral's Rojestvensky's chief staff-officer to row, and I sat at the helm.

The Sasanami took in tow the Biedovy with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky on board, and on May 30 it arrived in the Saseho Naval Port. Fleet-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and Admiral Samejima, Commander of the Saseho Naval Port were at the pier to meet the wounded Commander of the Baltic Fleet.

The tenderness with which we treated the wounded enemy Vice-Admiral may be illustrated by the arrangement made for him to be brought to Japan in tow so that he might rest as quietly as possible on his ship, and is in sharp contrast to the behavior of America and Britain which have no scruples about attacking hospital ships.

# *33 BRITISH CRAFT DOWNED BY REICH*

## *Luftwaffe and R.A.F. Continue Raids*

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 24.—A German announcement made today revealed that during the British raid on Dortmund on Sunday night, 33 R.A.F. planes were shot down. However, the British admitted in their announcement that they had lost 38 planes.

The German and British air arms on Sunday and Monday continued to carry out bombing raids on each other's principal cities, indicating that reprisal raids are daily increasing in intensity.

The anti-Axis air forces have been carrying out raids daily on cities in northwestern Germany with numerous planes coming over separately. From Sunday to Monday night the industrial city Dortmund in the Ruhr district was subjected to concentrated bombing. The German official report declared that numerous explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on residential quarters and that the material damage was also large.

The German air arm conducted daylight raids on Sunday on Hastings and Bournemouth on the southern coast of England and also bombed with a large squadron Sunderland in northern England on Sunday night. Huge fires were caused within the city and in its harbor facilities.

## Concert Reviews

An operatic performance by the Fujiwara Opera Company, from Friday May 28 to 30, inclusive at 6 p.m. daily. (Saturday and Sunday: matinee at 1 p.m.), at the Kabukiza. The program includes Ryutaro Hirota's "Nishiura-no-Kami," a Japanese opera, theme from romance, in two acts, four scenes, and Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" in two acts. The artists include Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Eiichi Uchida, baritone; Keisuke Shimoyagawa, baritone; Takeshi Tomeda, baritone, Hidekichi Hibino, baritone; Kakunen Hayashi, baritone; Goro Murao, bass; Soichiro Namioka, bass; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano; Miss Mieko Suzuki soprano; Miss Misao Suga, soprano.

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A piano recital by Koji Taku, Friday, May 28, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 111; Debussy's Five Preludes; K. Taku's Sonatine; From "Children's Graph; and from "Girl Students' Graph"

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An invitation concert by Madame Arsene-Henry, of the French Embassy, Friday, May 28, at 4:45 p.m. at the French Embassy salon. The artists will be Madame Arsene-Henry, at the piano, Miss Tamae Ko, violin and Takashi Kurata, 'cello.

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A violin and piano concert by Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky and Professor Leo Sirota, Monday, May 31, at 7 p.m at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Max Reger's Suite im alten Stil, F. dur; Gabriel Faure's Sonata in A major, Op. 13; Beethoven's Sonata No. 10 in G major and Sonata No. 9 in A major, "Kreutzer Sonata."

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The third subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, both graduates of Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin, Thursday, June 3, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

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The first of series of violin recital by Hiroshi Hatoyama, Friday, June 4, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program include Beethovens Sonata in G major; Mozart's Violin Concert in D major; Vitali's Ciaccona; Albeniz's Malaquena; Rimsky-Korsakow's "Hymn to the Sun" and Wieniawskis Polonaise Brillante.

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The first concert by the Shiko-kai Society, Friday, June 4 at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. Chorus directed by T. Hoda; S. Tateno, N. Fukui and N. Yamamoto; The program includes chorus by Shiko-kai Chorus members; soprano solo by Miss Fukiko Tsuchiya; tenor solo by Yoshio Kurata; Soprano solo by Miss Yasuko Suzuki; mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Yukio Ishikawa; mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Umeka Kuwabara and a female chorus of Shiko-kai female chorus members.

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The third periodical musical lecture recital sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Saturday, May 29, at 7 p.m. at the Murayama Music Studio, Rokubancho, Kojimachi. The recital is entitled "Italian Music Evening." The lecturer: Madame Renzo Sawada. The artists: Pupils of Madame Dina Notargiacomo.

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The eighth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, June 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata A flat major Op. 110; Sonata C major, Op. 2 No. 3; Ravel's Sonatine; Paulenc's Trois Mouvements perpetuels; Debussy's Images I.—Reflets dans l'eau. Hommage a Rameau, Mouvement; Chopin's Pionaise-Fantaisie; 3 "Nouvelles" Etudes; Barcerola and Polonaise A flat major.

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A concert by the Tokyo Chorus Group (formerly Euphonic Chorus), under the baton of Toraji Ohnaka, Monday, June 7, at 7 p.m., at the Nihor Seinenkan. The soloists include Miss Kazuko Sasada; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Noriaki Fujii, bass. Flute by Kinya Okudaira and piano by Jiro Imai. The program includes Gounod's "Missa solemnis," four numbers by Saint-Saens, (the first performance in Japan).

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An "Opera and Lieder Evening" by pupils of Madame Netke-Loeve, Tuesday June 8 at 6 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Rossini's "Barbier di Sivilglia," first act, second scene, by Miss Haruko Hori, soprano; Kakunen Hayashi, baritone, Shinichi Katsura, tenor; Hochin Sai, baritone, Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone; Leoncavallo's Prologue from "I Pagliacci" by Kakunen Hayashi, baritone; Bizet's duet from "Carmen" by Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano and Soshun Ri, tenor; Wagner's "Tannhauser," by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano and Hochin Sai, baritone. Lieder numbers rendered by Yukio Miyahashi, tenor; Miss Kyoko Sakura, soprano, Hideo Ohno, tenor, Miss Aiko Akagi, alto, Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano.

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An "Evening Devoted to German Lider Music" by Madame Tamaki Miura, lyric-dramatic soprano, and Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano, Tuesday, June 8, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mozart's Konzert Aria; Schubert's Auf Dichterliebe: Im wunderschoenen Monat Mai, Die alten boesen Lied, Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, Ich grolle nicht; Brahm's Liebestreu; Vergebliches Staendchen; Schubert's Der Wanderer; Am Meer; Du bist die Ruh; Beethoven's Adeleide and Strauss' Staendchen.

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A popular orchestra Suites' Evening, featuring the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Wednesday, June 9, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist Madame Nobuko Hara, soprano. The program includes Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" Overture; Strauss' Waltz "Voice of Spring"; Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; Soprano solo by Madame Nobuko Hara with orchestra, aria from "La Boheme" by Puccini and aria from "La Traviata" by Verdi; Bizet's "Carmen" Suite.

# *Summer Drive By Reich Army Seen Imminent*

(Continued on Page 2)

non-commissioned officers who are their fellow prisoners.

"Some of these Soviet war prisoners have rallied round General Vorazov, who was captured by the Germans at Kiev in 1941 and are fighting against the Red Army in various places on the Eastern Front."


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# *'Watch Repair Service Unit' Organized To Look After Time-Pieces of Soldiers*

In the flurry of making a surprise attack landing, First class Private Yamada bangs his wristwatch against the gunwale of the lighter, smashes the crystal, snaps the mainspring. After the fighting is over, he looks ruefully at the wreck of delicate mechanism that used to be his watch, unstraps it with a sigh and puts it away in his pocket.

Ten patriotic members of the Tokyo Watch Repairers Union decided that something ought to be done for the watches of the Yamadas who are risking life and limb on the battlefields of the south. They organized what they called somewhat grandiosely the "Imperial Japanese Navy Watch Repair Service Unit;" bought some pith helmets and short pants, packed up their tools in a knapsack and trekked down south.

So far they have rung up an impressive record: 101 watches were repaired on board the boat even before they got within hailing distance of their objective—the thousands of ailing watches on the front lines.

On arriving in port they immediately set to work and 250 more watches were set ticking. They hit their stride when they reached the front lines where 2,500 watches were once more put in the line of active duty. And this does not include the 1,300 odd minor repairs that were made—replacement of broken crystals and missing hands etc.

Everything was done without payment, oiling, cleaning, replacement of defective parts. In terms of cold cash, this means that the 10 watch repairers contributed about ¥27,000 in service to the war effort.

Gratified with the success of their trip, the members of the Watch Repair Service Unit plan on returning home soon. Their biggest job was repairing a clock in the tower of a post office in the occupied area. The one member who died of hemorrhage of the brain on the way down may be said to have fallen in the line of duty, so their record is complete. (From Shukan Asahi).

# *HUGE RAFT MAKES LONG SEA VOYAGE*

## *6,000-Ton Timber Island Also Carries Coal*

A gigantic sea-going raft measuring 120-meters in length, 30-meters in width and three and one-half meters vertically was safely towed into X X Harbor on Monday morning, after completing a long and precarious voyage over the rough seas, according to a Domei report on Tuesday.

The successful feat was the first experiment of its kind to be attempted by the Japanese Army authorities. The mammoth raft, which was thoroughly and securely held by strong wires, embraced some 12,000-koku of timber and ferried more than 200-tons of coal.

Sub-lieutenant Mitsuo Yamaguchi who was placed in charge of the daring journey, smilingly commented upon the successful experiment in gist as follows:

"In this colossal undertaking, a small tug-boat of less than X hundred tons successfully towed this huge island of timber which weighed more than 6,000 tons. Since this is the first instance where a cargo was placed on the raft, we were gravely concerned, but it resulted in a much better success than we first anticipated."

# *Changyang Is Occupied By Nippon Army Units*

(Continued from Page 1)

longing to the 87th and 94th armies in the neighborhood of Yuyangkwan in Hupeh Province. Yuyangkwan is regarded as the first gate of defense of Chungking and is firmly entrenched in the mountain.

It was toward the evening of May 22 that the attacking Japanese Forces occupied this "first gate of defense of Chungking."

Without pausing, the Japanese Forces continued their drive toward a certain important enemy foothold. The enemy troops were thrown into utter confusion and with their commanders at the head fled pell-mell before the blitz attack of the Japanese Forces.

**Hata Sees Front**

General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, returned to Nanking on Monday after inspecting the front-lines in Central China, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced on Tuesday, Domei reveals.


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# *BIG RESULT GAINED IN SHANTUNG AREA*

## *Enemy Engaged 983 Times in 4 Months*

The Japanese Defense Corps in Shantung realized tremendous results in its successive operations against the remnant Chungking and Communist troops making reckless guerilla warfare in some parts of that province for the first four months of this year, it is revealed in a Tsinan dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

During that period the Japanese Forces engaged with the enemy 983 times, as a result of which the enemy left 2,758 dead bodies on the battlefields and had 4,460 soldiers taken captive by the Japanese. The war trophies obtained by the Japanese Forces during the period totalled 4,483 rifles, 63 light machine guns and 94 war horses.

# LARGE SHIP IS LAUNCHED AT SURABAYA DOCKYARD

## Vessels Being Rapidly Built in Reconstructed Port Since January This Year

Domei

SURABAYA, May 24.—In the presence of Japanese naval unit commanders and many other naval, military and civilian leaders here, the first large-type vessel built at a local dockyard was launched here today.

Within a little more than one year since its fall into the hands of the Japanese Forces, the Port of Surabaya has been reconstructed completely and vessels of various types have been launched in rapid succession since January this year.

# *Junior Airmen To Parade City For Navy Day*

(Continued from Page 1)

of these future mothers of fighting men.

At the rally, a message of thanks to the Navy was read by a representative to Captain Suzuki, following which the girls listened to a lecture delivered by the novelist Eiji Yoshikawa. The rally closed after a showing of Kaigun Senki or The Navy's Fighting Record.


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# CITIZENS CONTINUE TO WORSHIP ASHES

## Thousands Visiting Navy Club To Pay Respects to Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

Thousands of citizens continued to visit the Naval Club in Shiba-ku on Tuesday to pay respect to the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto deposited there.

The first to call at the Club were girl students of the Atomi, Yamawaki, the Sixth Prefectural and other girls' schools.

Toward 10 a.m., General Shigeru Hasunuma paid homage to the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral and expressed his condolence to Reiko Yamamoto, widow of the late officer.

**Distinguished Persons Visit**

The Club was also visited by distinguished persons such as Baron Takakimi Mitsui, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, Baron General Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief Board, General Takashi Hishikari, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway.

At about 11 a.m., Seizo Ishida, 30 years old, called at the Club carrying with him a box containing the ashes of his younger brother, Sakae, who died of illness on a certain front. Mr. Ishida visited there on his way home to Chiba Prefecture after attending a joint funeral held at a certain unit on May 9.

The remains of the late Fleet-Admiral were attended to by about 30 persons, relatives of the late Naval officer, including his elder sister, Kyoko Takano, his aunt, Takeno Maeda, his nephew, Tsutomu Takano and his brother-in-law, Tadashi Mitsuhashi.

**Arousement Movement**

A thorough penetration of the spirit of command on the field in person shown by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in his heroic death is to be sought in the "Industrial People's General Arousement Movement" launched Tuesday by the Dai Nippon Association for Service to the Nation Through Industry.

As the stirring account of the death of the revered naval hero spread to the remotest corner of the Empire, the fighting spirit of industrialists and their employes have reached the fever pitch and resolutions have been passed everywhere for gearing their war efforts to even higher degrees than hitherto, declaring that the plant or workshop is their battlefield for bringing the United States and Britain to their knees.

Deriving a precious lesson from the way in which the late Fleet-Admiral met his death, the Dai Nippon Association for Service to the Nation Through Industry Tuesday issued notes to all the prefectural organizations for service to the nation through industry instructing the 7,000,000 members on three main objectives of the "Industrial People's General Arousement Movement." The movement is to be conducted on a regular program for one week beginning the date of the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral, all the local associations being mobilized for the purpose.

**Three Main Points**

The three main points of the movement are:

(1) Thorough penetration of the spirit of command on the field in person—In order to keep alive the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral on the industrial front, presidents, proprietors, managers and other leaders of industry must take personal command to eliminate all impediments to efficiency and set examples in diligence and intelligent work.

(2) Arming of both mind and body—With the grim reality of war brought home with added intensity by the death of the late Fleet-Admiral, industrial plants and workshops have turned literally into battlefields. All industrial people, from presidents to shop apprentices, must arm their minds and bodies to fight the war through to the end.

(3) Heightening of labor morale—On the day of the State funeral, all industrial people, from presidents to shop apprentices, must report themselves for duty and pledge to make the enemy pay dearly for the death of the great Admiral.

The members of the prefectural associations are to set aside part of their earnings for that day as contributions toward a fund for the donation of aircraft to the Navy.

## Famed Musician Dies

Enjudayu, Japan's foremost Kiyomoto singer who has won great acclaim for his beautiful voice, died at the age of 82 of stricture of heart at his villa at the Ito Hot Springs on Izu Peninsula at 10:05 p.m. Saturday. The remains were removed to his residence at Takanawa-Kitamachi Shiba-ku on Sunday and were cremated on Monday. Funeral services will be held on Friday.

# BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(I)

On May 27, the Japanese Navy will observe Navy Day, commemorating the glorious victory it scored in the battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. As the Japanese celebrate the memorable event, they recall the memory of the heroic deeds of their ancestors, who participated in the battle, with grateful gratitude and renew their determination to fight on resolutely the War of Greater East Asia.

Many farsighted Japanese before and after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 were convinced that unless Japan was equipped with a powerful modern navy it was impossible for them to extend the national prestige of their country aboard. With this conviction, they made strenuous efforts for the upbuilding of a modern navy. Their efforts have been crowned with the brilliant victories in the battle of the Japan Sea as well as those since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Imperial Japanese Navy has made a development to such an extent during the past 70 years that it is beyond the imagination of the Western people. When one studies the history of the Japanese Navy, he can well imagine the great hardship and difficulties with which the pioneer builders of the Japanese Navy faced. There were many Japanese leaders who were interested in the promotion of the Navy in the latter part of the Tokugawa regime, but the most representative figure was Kaishu Katsu, the commissioner of warships under the feudal regime.

**Large Ships Banned**

During the Yedo period (1603-1868), Japan had maintained a policy of national isolation, and the successive shoguns ruled the country, utterly ignoring the importance of foreign intercourse. What was more, the feudal government prohibited the construction of large ships. But in the latter part of the 18th century, foreign vessels began to menace the northern coasts of Japan with an increasing audacity, and the news was broadcast to the dismay of the Japanese people. As the result, the shogunate for the first time realized that the country was the object of foreign invasion. The construction of the modern navy began to be thought of as a matter of important necessity under such circumstances.

Born in January, 1823, as a son of an insignificant samurai family in Yedo (present Tokyo), Kaishu Katsu studied the Dutch learning in spite of poverty. How poor he was may be seen from the fact that he made two duplicates of a Dutch dictionary by assidiously copying it and sold one of them at 10 ryo to finance his expense for acquiring the Dutch learning.

His original name was Yoshikuni Katsu, but later when he was appointed Governor of Awa, he was called Awa Katsu. Kaishu was his pen name. His position as the Governor of Awa was by no means high, but in those days of feudalism when the class system was very rigid he could never have attained the position had it not been for his knowledge of Dutch learning and penetrating insight. The view on Japan's foreign policy he presented to the government when Commodore Perry came to Japan, demanding the opening of the country for foreign intercourse, was a logical and substantial argument, emphasizing the importance of constructing coastal defense

In July, 1855, the shogunate established a naval training school in Nagasaki with a warship presented to Japan by the Dutch Government as a training ship. The school was attended by students sent by various clan governments in addition to about 40 students sent by the shogunate. Young Katsu was one of the students and was a leader in all school activities. At this institution, the students received strenuous naval training. They had considerable difficulties in understanding the commander's orders because the orders given were often the mixture of the Japanese and Dutch languages. The school, however, was closed after several years of existence.

**Pacific Ocean Crossed**

One of the remarkable facts in the history of the Japanese Navy was the crossing of the Pacific Ocean by the Kanrin Maru, Japanese warship, in 1860. The vessel was of no more than 300 tons, measuring 162 feet long and 24 feet wide, which was equipped with a 100-horsepower engine. By this adventure, Katsu, who was then an instructor at the Warship Management Training Quarters, was to put into practice what he learned in the art of navigation at the naval training school in Nagasaki. A number of other instructors accompanied him as assistant officers. Among the officers was Manjiro Nakahama, a son of a fisherman, who drifted to the shore of the United States and was educated in that country, as the chief interpreter. The sailors were recruited from among inhabitants of an island in Kagawa prefecture.

The Kairin Maru weighed anchor off the coast of Shinagawa on January 13, 1860, and after stopping at Uraga for several days, left for the voyage on January 19. A passage in Katsu's diary stated that "After we cleared the port of Uraga, we were on the ocean for 37 days. During this period, dangers and difficulties to which we were subjected on the high sea were beyond imagination, for we did not have more than five or six fair days all this time." Another passage stated that "The vessel was tossed about so violently that we could not walk." From these remarks, we can well imagine how rough the voyage was. At any rate, mere thought of the voyage across the Pacific by such a small vessel under the Japanese national flag is impressive to the present generation.

The Kairin Maru arrived at San Francisco on February 26 and left the port for the home voyage on March 19, arriving at Shinagawa on May 6 without any mishap. In its homeward voyage, the vessel stopped at Honolulu for replenishing fuel and provision. The return trip was comparatively calm and safe.

In August, 1862, Katsu became active commissioner of warships and insisted on an expansion of the navy, but his view was rejected by the shogunate.

It was about that time that the movement demanding the expulsion of foreigners attained its height, and as the result the political center shifted from Yedo to the Imperial capital of Kyoto. Under the circumstance, the shogun was necessitated to proceed to Kyoto to adjust the political situation. In the meantime, Katsu was on board the Jundo Maru, a small warship, which was moored at the Osaka bay. In April, the same year, when Shogun Tokugawa Iemochi inspected the Kittan strait and other important points of coastal defense, Katsu explained to him the condition of maritime national defence. On April 24, he was appointed as the commissioner for the establishment of a dockyard in Kobe and promote the maritime national defense in Osaka.

**Training Quarter Opened**

When the naval training quarter was established in Kobe in 1864, many sons of samurai in all parts of the country flocked to this institution, including those who became distinguished later such as Ryuma Sakamoto and Munemitsu Mutsu. In May, he became the commissioner of warships. But as he was a resourceful man and constantly associated with learned samurai of various clans and made representations to the Government for the expansion of the navy, he was not in the good grace of the conservative officials of the central government and was ultimately dismissed from the service in November of the same year. In March of the following year, the naval training quarter at Kobe was abolished as the result.

In May, 1866, when the shogunate dispatched expeditionary forces against the Choshu clan, the country became so deeply disturbed that it had to reappoint Katsu to the post of commissioner of warships. About four months later, he represented the shogunate in negotiating the agreement of armistice with the leaders of the clan. On this occasion he for the first time demonstrated his stirring statesmanship. The masterly fashion with which he conducted the negotiation with Takamori Saigo the Great, commander of the Imperial force, for the surrender of the Shogun's castle in Yedo is too famous to be reiterated as an evidence of his political ability.

In August, 1870, Katsu was appointed high official of the foreign affairs department and in October of the naval department, but he did not serve in either post. From this time on, his promotion to various higher official posts followed one after the other until in May, 1887, he was created Count and on the following year he was made Privy Councillor. He died in January, 1899, at the age of 77.

Late in his life time, he was admired and respected as a fervent patriot and sought after by many prominent persons interested in the political affairs of state.

# FRICTION MOUNTING AMONG U.S. OFFICES

## Lack of Coordination Slows Down War Efforts Says British Scribe

Utter lack of coordination among the various wartime administrative offices that President Roosevelt has created is proving a serious impediment to the war efforts of the United States, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated May 24.

The New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in that paper on the defect in the American war administration as follows:

"The view has gained ground at Washington that something must be done to bring about better coordination of the war production machinery. With the production of aircraft, tanks and ammunition assuming tremendous proportions, shortage in raw materials is becoming a serious issue. Efficiency is now demanded to eliminate waste and confusion.

**Distinction Not Clear**

"It is universally recognized there that the fields of work and jurisdictions of the various Government agencies are vague and incompletely demarcated. As the President is in the habit of calling on a number of men and giving them wide powers without clearly defining their respective jurisdictions, overlapping soon develops but until the friction becomes quite serious he does not undertake to mediate. When he mediates, moreover, he calls on a third party and gives him vague powers that might be described as a mixture of the two disputing agencies divided by two.

"Meanwhile the shortage of raw materials is steadily growing worse and careful distribution of material and human resources is becoming an urgent question. Such methods as the President is employing are scarcely conducive to settlement of the situation. It is quite strongly held that in the coming presidential election, the Republicans will take up this issue and spread the propaganda that Roosevelt has betrayed his administrative incompetence and call for a more able administrator as Chief Executive.

"As a result of the President's incompetence, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, is said to be cold toward Secretary of State Cordell Hull, while William Jeffers, National Rubber Administrator, and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson are engaged in a scandalous quarrel over the issue arising from the War Department's complaint that the training of war pilots is being hampered by the execess use of good petroleum by the National Rubber Administration for making synthetic rubber. Also for a time there was friction between Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, and William J. Donovan, chairman of the Committee on War Information Policy, on account of their overlapping fields of work.

**Many Bills Presented**

"Various bills have been introduced in Congress in order to settle this chaotic situation, such as that small committees should be set up in Congress to make adjustments in the various fields not directly concerned with strategy but the President, fearing that he would lose face if such bills were passed, has at once set up such unofficial committees in order to prevent their passage.

"This has not improved matters because President Roosevelt himself interferes in the question of powers of the committees, so that they lack the necessary powers to impose their arbitration in case of dispute. In the city of Washington, which is like a small country community, the tangle of personal feelings among officials is such that in the mere drawing up of a guest list for a simple party much trouble is experienced."

# OUR DEATH-DEFYING NAVY

## Traditional Navy Spirit of Japan Brought Out in Bold Relief by the Incomparable Intrepidity Displayed by Our Naval Men

Some of the brilliant feats of the Imperial Japanese Navy, as described by the heroes of the sea stationed at the Saseho Naval Station, bring out in clear relief the glorious tradition of the Navy Spirit of Japan.

For the past several months, the officers and men of the Imperial Navy have displayed their incomparable intrepidity in the numerous operations that have been carried out in the South Pacific areas, and these heroic death-defying deeds of the Imperial Navy men, who look upon their lives as no more than particles of dust if they could only serve their Emperor, have been instrumental in arousing the spirit of the one hundred million people of Japan.

The following are some of the stories that will surely impress the hearts of all loyal Japanese, especially in view of the approaching 38th Navy Day:

Junior Captain X X: "It was when our forces attacked a strong enemy air base that a junior pilot, who was about to return to his own base after scouting the enemy positions near an X X airfield had engine trouble and was obliged to make a forced landing not far from an enemy position.

"After making a safe landing, he worked his way back to a spot in the jungle area where the Japanese unit had built a position. He wished to communicate the result of his scouting. Just then an order to attack the enemy airfield was issued to the waiting ground unit.

"Having heard the order, the junior pilot pleaded with the commander of the unit, 'I have just finished scouting over the area centering around the enemy airfield. I know the lay of the land better than any one else. Please let me take over the duty of a guide for your unit.' The youth's eagerness to help his friends was so genuine.

"'All right,' the commander replied after due consideration.

"The unit started off at once, led by the youthful pilot, and soon a tremendous battle-cry of the charging Japanese soldiers could be heard in the direction of the enemy airfield.

"The enemy was taken completely by surprise and could do nothing before the terrific charge of our crack unit. Thus before many hours passed, the enemy airfield fell into the hand's of the attacking Japanese unit.

"During this attack the junior army pilot, in order to perform his duty faithfully, charged along with the advance detachment right into the enemy, and finally fell while fighting like a mad lion.

"There is another very touching story told of a petty officer in a naval landing party. In course of furious fighting near Lake X X, an intendant petty officer was gravely injured by a blind enemy bullet. Fighting side by side with the wounded man was petty officer X X who was an orderly of the commander and whose unrivalled courage was the talk of all the men in his unit. He noticed his comrade receive a gaping wound, and seeing that if the man were left unattended, he would certainly bleed to death, he ran to the side of the wounded man and gave him first aid treatment amid the dirt and dust that were kicked up by the exploding enemy shells. Then he carried the man to the rear and left him in the care of the medical corps.

"It is widely reported that all the petty officer's comrades, each one of whom was quite capable of overpowering the Devil himself, felt at a loss to find words to admire his cool intrepidity in giving first-aid treatment amid such a terrific bombardment.

"In these little episodes, too, we feel that we have had a glimpse of a phase of the Navy Spirit of Japan."

## Britain's Supremacy Suffered Challenge

(Continued From Page 4)

rivalled and rapidly growing resources in the creation of a predominant navy," was the utterance of so patriotic a Briton as Lord Brassey in 1903. He could only console himself with the reflection that "England may confidently rely that the claims of kinship would always prevail," and that together the two Anglo-American Powers might control the ocean.

How different was the attitude of Japan, when confronted with the American claim to predominance! She did not cringe before "resources," but set to work to nullify them. And now in 1922 Britain formally accepted equality with the United States. It is hard to imagine the dismay with which the friends of Britain received this intelligence. Exalted personages might declare that the spirit of the Japanese Alliance still survived. But it was patent that a holy awe of American "resources" had replaced it in England.

(To Be Continued)

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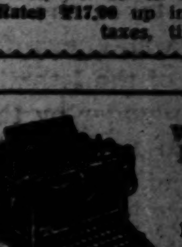

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943


## Neutrals, Beware!

Capitalizing on the recent temporary turn of events, the United States and Britain are now carrying on a blatant orgy of propaganda. The fact that the Soviet Union has managed to survive through another winter and that the campaign in North Africa has been brought to a close have given the Anglo-American leaders the excuse to attempt an erasure of the gloomy specter of defeatism which has long clung to them from the successive debacles they had suffered in the past. The fact that mounting difficulties continue to harass them, they still suffer from lack of cooperation, that they are still torn by conflicts and rivalries regarding their war aims—these things they are doing their utmost to hide under a flood of propaganda about North Africa.

It is significant that the heaviest guns of propaganda are being trained on neutral countries like Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. These countries might well consider why the United States and Britain are turning to them. They may well reflect on the fate of other countries which in the past have unwittingly listened to the insidious whisper of perfidious Albion or succumbed to the wiles of high-pressure America.

First, there was Czechoslovakia. Instigated by Britain, Czechoslovakia before the outbreak of the present war dared to defy Germany. But when, as the consequence of her folly in trusting Britain, Czechoslovakia found herself before the advancing German legions, what did Britain do? The world remembers that Britain did not even raise a finger to help Czechoslovakia.

Then there was Poland. Prompted by the treacherous machinations of Britain, Poland rejected the just claims of Germany and refused an equitable settlement of the Danzig question, thus adding fuel to the fires which finally caused the present war to break out. And what is Britain doing for Poland which she had thus utilized? She is completely ignoring the feeble petitions of the Sikorski regime now exiled in London, for she is desirous of courting the favor of the Soviet Union and the claims of the Polish regime may stand in the way. Bewildered and betrayed, the Poles have fallen into a dismal abyss from which they can never again ascend.

Then there was France. After their first crushing defeat, the British army promptly deserted their French comrade-in-arms and rushed in mad flight to Dunkirk to escape. Though the British propaganda machine was quick to twist the tragic rout at Dunkirk into a symbol of pompous pride by calling it a "victory in retreat", it did not help the remnants of the French army which had to withstand the fury of the German attack alone. Not only that; Britain added insult to injury by taking advantage of the fall of France to filch the French colonies one by one. Today, of all the French overseas possessions throughout the world, only French Indo-China remains French—and that; because it is protected by the might of Japan from the rapacious greed of Britain, France's former ally.

Look at Jugoslavia. By instigating a coup d'etat in that country, Britain overthrew the cabinet and succeeded in dragging her into the war with the disastrous consequences which are so obvious today. Look at Greece. The tragedy which has overtaken that country is also the result of its falling victim to the instigations of Britain.

Then there is the case of Panama. Despite the fact that the Americans declare that the initiative was taken by the Congress of Panama, it is a well-known fact that one-fifth of the territory of the Isthmian Republic has been seized as plunder by the United States. It would be too much to expect that this territory will ever be returned to its original owner. Panama's loss and the United States' gain are permanent and irretrievable.

Also appropriate to recall at this juncture is the experience of India. For sending its troops to the front lines, for giving its all toward helping the Allies win the first World War, India was promised fine rewards. But what the Indians really got, instead of their desired independence, was the massacre at Amritsar.

From what has gone on before and from what is going on now, it is obvious that the United States and Britain are solely interested in promoting their own welfare. The difficulties, the hardships, the trial and tragedies that have come to the countries which paid heed to the blandishments of London and Washington in the past are vivid indications of what is in store for the nations which listen to them in the future. The facts are self-evident.

## A Reminder on India

The recent news that Japanese Army Air Force units had again blasted the enemy air base at Chittagong a few days ago serves as a reminder of what Japan's war upon Britain means for British rule in India. While it is true that there seems to be nothing at present to indicate the contemplation of any all-out land-sea attack on India Proper, it is certain that these continued devastating Japanese air attacks upon bases in India serve as a sufficient reminder to the Anti-Axis Command in India that the Japanese Imperial Forces are ever on the alert and ready at any moment to launch fresh operations, if need be, at the very heart of the industrial Bengal Province.

Japanese official circles have made it clear that while these repeated raids on vital Indian bases are not directed against the Indian people, so long as the Indian sub-continent harbors anti-Axis forces, it is plainly evident that further raids must continue. Thus it is perfectly understandable why the leaders of India's independence movement are clamoring for the immediate withdrawal of the Anglo-American military forces from India.

Meanwhile, throughout liberated East Asia, tens of thousands of Indians are working for the day when they, together with the millions of their compatriots still held under British bondage in India, may strike for independence. Although the deeds and words of these Indians throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere alone cannot achieve India's independence, the mere fact that liberated Indian nationals abroad are working for the same goal should encourage the courageous patriots working in India for independence.

The repeated Japanese air raids on vital British bases in India and the clamor of the liberated Indians throughout East Asia should together serve to emphasize that there can be no real solution to the problem of India without complete independence. There is no doubt in the minds of thinking leaders that East Asia cannot be wholly freed from the insidious tentacles of Anglo-American imperialism unless India is given her freedom.

India's independence is no closer to reality today than it was a year ago when Sir Stafford Cripps' mission ended in failure. However, this much is certain: Every air raid on India Proper and every voice raised in protest against Britain's continued despotism over the Indian Empire will further strengthen the realization that India must be given her independence now.

Until India's freedom is granted, Britain and her American ally cannot be believed no matter how often they repeat their vows of "freedom" in the manner of the Atlantic Charter. Until the Indian people are delivered from the British rule, the rest of the world will continue to laugh in derision as the Anglo-American propagandists mouth meaningless phrases about "freedom".

## A Year Ago Today

May 26, 1942

Comprehensive war results scored by the peerless Imperial Navy during nearly a half year from the start of the War of Greater East Asia, on December 8, 1941, to May 20, just a week prior to Japan Navy's Day, were made public today by the Imperial Headquarters. The brilliant results included sinking of, and damage to, battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, special service ships, submarines, gunboats, mine layers, mine sweepers, torpedo-boats, other smaller naval vessels, special vessels, merchant vessels; and downing of, and damage to, airplanes.

* * *

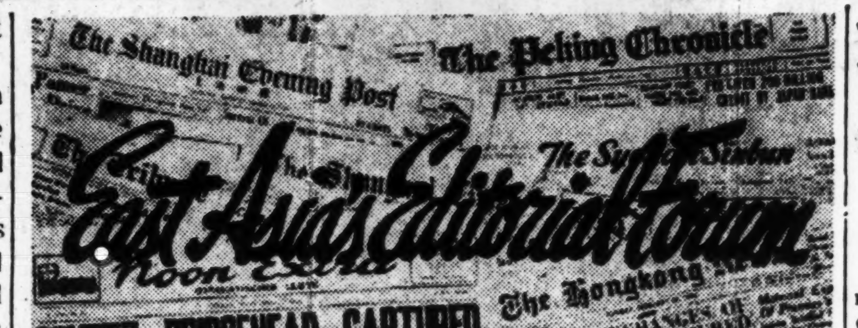
In another desperate effort to cope with the extreme shortage of petroleum products in the United States, the Washington Government today asked all members of the diplomatic corps in the capital to return their certificates for unlimited consumption of gasoline.

* * *

On his arrival in New Delhi, Lieutenant-General J. W. Stilwell, Commander of the American forces in Burma, admitted that the whole campaign was a very bad game of blindman's buff for the British and the Chinese.

* * *

Public opinion in the United States is becoming increasingly anti-British while the British dominions, instead of cooperating with London, are relying more on Washington. The former optimism regarding the war situation is now replaced with criticisms in America and above all, the people are dismayed at the weakness of the industrial and military apparatus which is becoming more and more apparent.




### New Life in Asia

(From The Shanghai Times)

Throughout East Asia, most notably in the newly-liberated southern countries, the political, economic and cultural life of the indigenous population is undergoing a sweeping transformation in line with the principles of the new order and the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. The process of this transformation is under way at a really amazing speed, largely due to the wholehearted cooperation rendered by the local populace everywhere for that purpose.

Of the various aspects of such sweeping changes perhaps the most spectacular is the rapid progress being made in the field of economy, which had heretofore been practically monopolized by Anglo-American or Dutch interests. All information available regarding economic rehabilitation in the southern countries is indeed such that we may rest assured of an early consummation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere project of East Asia.

The role played by controlled economy in this respect is worthy of note, for of the several regions in the south those countries which are under efficient control have attained decidedly better results in economic rehabilitation than the other areas. For instance, a recent press dispatch from Djakarta enables us to visualize the economic transformation which Java is now undergoing under the Japanese Military Administration. This news is especially encouraging as it amply testifies to the ability of the Japanese authorities who are now helping the Javanese to fashion their national destiny accordingly.

Outstanding among the achievements of the Japanese authorities in Java is the organization of the Estate Plantation Control Corporation, for since its inauguration in July, 1942, this control machinery has succeeded in effecting a complete transformation in the system of estate farming, which had been so designed as to enable the Anglo-American and Dutch capitalists to exploit the manpower and agricultural resources in this island to the best possible advantage. The result is that the production of quinine, coffee, tea, rubber and kapok in Java in many cases has already come to exceed the pre-war levels, with the indigenous workers on the estate farms apparently enjoying a larger share of benefits than ever before.

Another press report coming from Shonan claims that, thanks to the planned economy enforced by the Japanese Military authorities in Malai, business is gradually being revived, purchasing power boosted and commodity prices lowered throughout the peninsula. These and all other indications clearly portend certain final victory for East Asia in the War, for when all the southern countries are politically and economically consolidated in an indivisible bloc of nations, Japan's position in the current war will become absolutely unassailable.

### Arab Drive for Unity

(From The Hongkong News)

There is a time-honored truism that those who sow the seeds of evil cannot avoid having to reap the evil fruits of their labors. Never before in world history, perhaps, has this truth been more in evidence than in the steady deterioration of Britain's position both as an empire builder and a world nation. Her ship of state is finding it more and more difficult to steer a straight course through the storms and waves of unrest that have begun to lash it from all sides and its ultimate destruction on the rocks of destiny appear inevitable unless its sails are hauled down and those at the helm accept the offer of those who can pilot it back to a refuge in which they too can cooperate for the benefit of the whole world.

Moralizing in this manner may serve no useful purpose at this time, but it should at least convince all doubters of the growing seriousness of the British position in all those spheres where it still holds its rapidly decreasing influence. The information about the Arab awakening to nationalism and of the drive which has been started there to obtain Arab unity is but another exhibit in the long chain of evidence which has been piling up during the last few years of the increasing dissatisfaction of those who have been for so long subjected to British misrule and exploitation.

For years British policy towards the Arab races has been one of ill-concealed hostility and oppression. While they were outwardly cajoled and flattered, the British aim was to continually set each sect and each tribe against the other.

And now this policy has reacted like a veritable boomerang on Britain. The very weapon of trying to educate the Arabs in their economic life in order that their knowledge may thus be used by the British themselves has begun to be turned against them. The Arabs have learned only too well the value of unity not only in their economic life, but also in their political and social fields.

They are now determined to work out their future for themselves without the iron fist in the velvet glove to goad them on. They have realized that the British influence which has always been holding such evil sway over their territories must be eliminated and with this end in view a great feeling of nationalism has been born and has rapidly grown into a full-fledged movement for the attainment of Arab independence and freedom of thought and action.

The British Government may well be apprehensive of the results of this Arab awakening. While no names are mentioned, the fact that what are described as "high Arabian leaders" are heading this movement and that it has spread into the very heart of Egypt is most significant. When two of the strongest and most powerful Arab states, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, are suggested as sympathizing with this Arab drive, the Scylla and Charybodis between which Britain is at present sandwiched can well be understood. Once again we repeat—the writing on the wall is getting clearer every day.

With Japan nearing her goal of establishing a Greater East Asia, it seems certain that her example will be followed in the Near and Middle East and that the construction of a common sphere of prosperity for the Arab races has already begun.

### The Transportation War

(From the Noon Extra)

"The transportation props," said a recent editorial in the New York Sun, "were knocked out from under the petroleum industry after war came to the United States in 1941. Germany struck quickly at the one vulnerable point left wide open. Her submarines went to work on our oil tankers, and our east coast soon began to feel the pinch.

Of 1,500,000 barrels of petroleum delivered daily along the east coast in January, 1941," the New York Sun continued, "more than 95 per cent was carried by tankers. Of the 1,150,000 barrels delivered daily in January, 1943, nearly three-quarters were carried by tank cars. The present forecasts of military demands may conceivably mean another serious shortage next winter," the New York Sun concluded.

And that is only one chapter in the unfolding drama of the war at sea. In pre-war days tankers carried 95 per cent of the oil delivered to the eastern states of America, efficiently, promptly and economically. But war and the U-Boat menace have changed things considerably, and the already overworked railways in the United States have been called upon to haul 75 per cent of the oil used on the east coast.

Unquestionably, as the New York Sun admitted, the transportation props were knocked out from under the American petroleum industry by German submarines; but what is more, the transportation props have been knocked from under every other phase of American life. It has been knocked from under the entire American war effort; and as time goes by, the world will see how the transportation props have been knocked from under each and every one of the 51 so-called united nations.

There is and will continue to be a very serious oil shortage on the east coast of the United States. There is and will continue to be a shortage of many, many things throughout the United States. And the shortages will grow.

Roosevelt may be building thousands of tanks, planes and guns; but that is not particularly important. All that war material is just so much excess baggage as long as it remains in the warehouses and on the wharves of the American coast. He must get these tanks and guns and planes to the fighting front; and that is precisely what he has failed to do in sufficient quantities. Aid to the South Union is admittedly a failure, with the Americans and British getting 70 per cent of their supplies destroyed en route. Aid to Chungking is no longer even seriously discussed, because there is no way of getting war materials to the Chiang capital. Aid to Australia is only something that is talked about. All that is so because of the war at sea, which the Axis is winning very handily.

### In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 3 dated May 20, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. With illustration. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, Dissension in the Anti-Axis Camp, Rice and Farmers, Singapore Assignment, U. S. Machinations in Brazil, Bombing the U. S., Propaganda Nonsense, Editorials, Stranger Than Fcition, America's Agrarian Problem, Mannequin, and Elementary Japanese Course.

## PARLEY AT WASHINGTON CALLED COLOSSAL FARCE

### F.D.R., Churchill Get Together For More Muddled Thinking

By Our Staff Commentator

Out of the welter of words emanating from the purlieu of the present Washington conference, two interesting facts emerge.

Either there is a genuine rift between Washington and London as to the Europe or Asia First policy, which in itself speaks volumes for the selfish insistance of each of these so-called allies on the front each considers of most menacing interest to itself.

Or, there is no such rift; at least the rift itself is of secondary importance; and the whole conference is an elaborately staged propaganda performance designed to disguise the state of lamentable confusion into which Britain and America have been thrown by their total inability to conduct any landing operations anywhere in Europe, notwithstanding loudly blazoned commitments made at Casablanca to that end.

If this be so, and present indications point that way, then the reason for Churchill's arrival in Washington with much fanfare and accompanied by an imposing array of high-ranking (and incidentally much defeated) military officers in contrast to his usual procedure of arrival by air, in secret, when real business was on the agenda, becomes clear. Winston and Franklin locked in close, prolonged and mysterious parley over major strategic plans, with hints of difficulties at arriving at a decision as to which front to deal with first, with Lieutenant-Commander Strabolgi and others in the background stressing the prior importance of Asia, make good copy, and help disguise the unpalatable facts of the very real impotence of the anti-Axis forces to attempt landing operations in Europe, and the ever-expanding arc of Japan's field of operations in East Asia.

#### A Minor Victory

The cessation of fighting in Tunisia has been hailed by the anti-Axis chorus boys as an overwhelming victory. But is it such an astonishing military feat? An enormous force of Anglo-American troops landed, not in face of enemy fire, but treacherously on the soil of one of their defeated ex-ally, with the connivance of French traitors, the territory which Hitler, loyally fulfilling his promises to defeated France had faithfully respected. The enemies were successfully held at bay by hopelessly outnumbered Axis troops for six months—six long months which gave Germany and Italy invaluable time to complete ironclad fortifications in all Axis occupied territories in Southern Europe such as to defy all attempts at landing by the enemy.

Moreover, even if it were such a smashing victory as claimed, it is the only victory achieved by the enemy on the battle front, and that a minor one, routed as he has been everywhere in Europe from Norway to Greece, from France and the Netherlands, and swept clean out of East Asia as the darkness of night is swept out of the skies by the rising sun.

Furthermore, if it were a conclusive victory as claimed by the enemy, one does not have to be a military expert or authority on strategy to see that it would be promptly followed up by landing operations in Europe if these presented any remote possibility of success. The troops are there in Africa, a huge body of them, now idle, with vast quantities of arms and munitions, only a short haul over the Mediterranean to the southern shores of Europe. The mere enunciation of the idea of changing the plans decided on at Casablanca at this date and switching these armies to some far distant scene of battle in Asia when the shipping shortage and transportation problems are the major anti-Axis headache, clearly indicate that the anti-Axis fully realize their impotence and realize that something must de done, if only a stage-set propaganda show, to keep their already restive people from losing all heart. Something must also be done to muzzle Stalin's anticipated sarcasms. And so, in default of the promised landing operations in Europe, we have the grand and glorious idea of a grandiose conference, with Churchill and Roosevelt having prolonged discussions in all seriousness as to whether to tackle Europe or Asia first, well knowing that either is far too tough a nut for them to crack.

### Fruits of Wisdom

What I gave, I have; what I spent, I had; what I kept, I lost.—Old Epitaph.

* * *

Gayety is not a proof that the heart is at ease, for often in the midst of laughter the heart is sad.—Mad. De Genlis.

* * *

Burdens become light when cheerfully borne.—Ovid.

* * *

Man ought always to have something that he prefers to life; otherwise life itself will seem to him tiresome and void.—Seume.

* * *

How many fancy they have experience simply because they have grown old.—Stanislaus.

## BRITAIN'S MARITIME SUPREMACY SUFFERED CONSTANT CHALLENGE

### Race for Arms by Admiralties of World Caused British Isles No End of Trouble

By THOMAS BATY
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

#### Part III

Torpedo-boats had been a steadily growing menace. Since 1884, France had possessed quantities of them, and it was not until 1894 that an antidote was found in the torpedo-boat destroyer (at first called "torpedo-catcher"). Meanwhile this menace had compelled the adoption of a numerous secondary armament—which in turn had to be protected by stealing armor from the heavy guns.

The Northbrook (1885) and Hamilton (1889) "programs," though they secured continuity in building, had two defects. They let foreign countries know exactly what to expect five years ahead, and this proved to be, not a deterrent, as Lord G. Hamilton had presumed, but a stimulus to building. And such programs tempted the Government to let them run out without providing in time for the future. A new spurt was now (1895) necessary in the shape of the "Spencer program."

It was now no longer a question for Britain of "France plus another." In a position of "splendid isolation," she could afford to play off the Triple against the Dual Alliance—France and Russia against Austria, Germany and Italy. It was enough to be a little stronger than either side; just as, in the old days, it had been enough to be a little stronger than France. By this time the secondary armament had ceased to be a minor consideration. Quick-firing guns, with high explosive charges, had made it a favorite form of attack, preferable to attack on the heavy guns and waterline of the enemy. Its protection by armor grew apace.

No one in any country seems to have considered the question of range, and of the possibility of attack by a rain of shells from the secondary battery being averted by a preservation of long ranges. Long afterwards Cradock made the same error of neglecting range, when he dashed in to engage von Spee, although he had nine-inch guns which would have outranged anything in von Spee's fleet if he had kept his distance. His obvious strategy was to fall back on the Canopus, which was still more heavily armed. He threw away his advantage in a quixotic rush at the enemy, and was annihilated accordingly.

#### Had Attack Value

The secondary armament had come in, as we saw, as a mere defensive element against torpedo-boats. But it began to have an attack value. The unarmored hull beneath a turret or barbette offered a fine target to shell fire, and the heavy guns above might be made to collapse by this stream of secondary fire. The secondary battery thenceforward received great protection.

This case for the secondary armament was symptomatic of divided counsels. If a first-class ship met an antagonist, was she to hammer her with armor-piercing blows, or was she to overwhelm her unarmored sides with a flood of high explosives? So long as the answer was "to hammer her," the secondary armament only took away weight and protection which should be concentrated on the guns. If, on the contrary, high explosive shell fire was now the more important thing, then no heavy guns should be allowed to stand in the way of its extended development.

Shell fire was enormously destructive: but if the heavy guns and the engines and water-line were intact, the ironclad could afford to let her antagonist blaze away with shell, (especially at long range), and then could close in with her superiority in crushing qualities. Yet the fashionable doctrine was to estimate the power of ships by "energy," that is, the weight of metal discharged per minute without any thought as to how much of this energy would be dissipated in action.

The development of quick-firing shell fire nevertheless in practice compelled a long range, and this fact killed the "ram" as a weapon by the end of the century. The British Canopus, launched in 1897, had a remarkable ram—but the French were already dropping that weapon. The grand "Jubilee Review" of the same year, like Lord G. Hamilton's boasts of 1889, stimulated, instead of deterring, foreign competition. The "Goschen program" of 1898 laid down no less than seven new British ironclads, and increases went merrily on, until the effective advent of the submarine imposed a check.

Italy, indeed, slackened off a little: but Japan and Germany were portentous new-comers. By 1901, Germany and the United States were taking the place of France and Russia as next to Great Britain. Matters could not go on like this,—piling up inconsistent armaments side by side. A choice had to be made. In 1901 the decisive departure was taken of replacing most of the quick-firing battery by four heavy 9.2 inch guns. The way was paved for the Dreadnought.

#### Dreadnought Enters

The advent of the Dreadnought (1907) was publicized as a new departure introducing a type to be followed in all future construction. This was not ultimately the case. The essential element in her design was the virtual abandonment of the secondary battery—but the Japanese and German Navies led the way in retaining it, and before long it was restored by Britain herself, in the Marlborough class (1912). Thus the only feature in which the Dreadnought innovated was the great multiplication of the heaviest guns and this was proceeded with on all hands, up to the war of 1914, by the old crude method of vast increases in dimensions and cost. The King Edward VII (16,350 tons) of 1904 became the Fuso Kan (30,000 tons) and the Queen Elizabeth (27,500 tons) of 1914. The real new departure in type was to be found in the Italian Julius Caesar (Giulio Cesare) and Austrian Tegetthof (1911), in which the guns were placed in three-gun turrets, with two-gun turrets elevated above them.

By 1904, it had become evident that France, as she could not be first, was resigning the pretension to be second, and was devoting herself to submarines. M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine in the Socialist Combes Cabinet, took the lead in this. The war reduced the power of Russia, and Britain had now to reckon any two-Power standard as based on rivalry with Germany and the United States instead of Russia and France.

With Japan she was firmly in alliance, so that she could reckon her fleet as an asset in her calculation of force. Behind the scenes she was covertly preparing to commit herself to France: but nobody knew of it. The Liberal imperialists, Grey, Haldane and Asquith were wary; and none of their Cabinet colleagues were admitted to their confidence, except the weary and bereaved Prime Minister—and he despondingly said: "No doubt the Germans know—we can only hope for the best!"

It should be evident from what has been said, that

(1) Anything like "sovereignty" conferred by the superior British Fleet is an absurd myth.

(2) That fleet was at various times in a position of probable inferiority.

(3) The two-Power standard was an ideal current only for a very few years, and really meant, first, a slight superiority to France, and next, equality with Germany and the United States together. It was given up when W. Churchill on March 18, 1912, put forward the idea of a sixty per cent superiority to Germany alone—a ratio which was accepted in Germany.

#### Show Depressing Element

MM. Sprout, we have remarked, are meticulously anxious to avoid all appearance of parti-pris. They do not take what Mahan wrote for gospel. On the contrary, they give full weight to all that has in more recent years been urged against his views. And they bring out forcibly the extent to which the problem of sea power has been affected by the development of air power and submarine power. At the same time, their excellent treatise is permeated by a depressing element. They show the Admiralties of the world busily engaged, not merely in providing against a rather remote contingency of battle, but against a future of eternal violent strife. Nor did the tremendous explosion of 1914 alter matters in this respect. It only eliminated the fleet of Germany, with a consequent economical reduction of the fleet of France.

The result was that the United States replaced France and her successor Germany as the naval rival of England. But in 1921 the fateful decision was arrived at to accept equality with the navy of America. Lord Lee, an ex-Artillery officer, whose wife was an American and who had ben an honorary member of "Roosevelt's Rough-Riders," was first British statesman to advance this policy. After the war of 1914-18, President Wilson urged fiercely a vast shipbuilding policy of superiority in order to terrify Britain into accepting his "League of Nations." Britain's leaders, slavishly apprehensive of American material resources, gave way. They accepted American equality and the dissolution of the all-important Japanese Alliance.

Symptoms of this new attitude had already been visible. A fatalistic submission to America's material "resources" begins unaffectedly to show itself early in the twentieth century.

"No other Power—no combination of Powers—could vie with the people of the United States, if it was their policy to employ their un-

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Down With the Enemy! Fight for a World of Universal Brotherhood

# Nippon Times
## Evening

A New Order Will Rise On the Ruins of Washington and London

No. 15,863 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943 Price 8 Sen

## In News Spotlight

# Long War Favors Victory by Axis; Don't Fear U.S., Admonishes Yahagi

### Army Spokesman, However, Warns Against Belittling Enemy Power—Vaunted Output Of America Meeting Various Difficulties

A long-term war would be decidedly more advantageous to the Axis rather than the anti-Axis camp and the astronomical aspects of American production figures need not be feared, declared Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Director of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a speech delivered yesterday evening before a large audience at the Municipal Music Hall in Yokohama Park, Yokohama. The Army spokesman's message was entitled, "The United States Need Not Be Feared But Should Not Be Despised."

"The country playing the main role in the enemy camp is the United States, and both Britain and Chungking are continuing the war with dark future prospects, depending solely on aid from the United States. The Americans mention production power, manpower and time as the three elements for victory. I should like to survey these three elements, analyze the reasons why the United States and Britain should not be feared but at the same time should not be slighted, and then make clear the point that in a long-term war, ultimate victory absolutely will be on the side of the Axis.

"It is a common view throughout the world that the United States has the most abundant resources and the most superior production structure. By means of these assets the United States is planning munitions productions which often draw the comment of 'astronomical figures.' But actual production must be some 60 per cent of the much-vaunted figures due to the shortage of certain materials, unsmooth distribution and transportation etc.

"First, it is the shortage of rubber. Ninety per cent of rubber is being produced in our occupied areas in Greater East Asia. At present, the United States has some 400,000 tons of rubber in stock. The rubber the country can obtain from Central and South America and Africa is estimated at several scores of thousand tons at the maximum, and the amount of salvaged crude rubber in the United States is estimated at some 200,000 tons. And since the United States requires some 800,000 tons a year, it is considered likely that in a year or two they will face a big shortage in the rubber supply. The United States is making desperate efforts to turn out artificial rubber but it does not seem that the goal of 400,000 tons is within the realm of possibility.

"Considerable shortage is also being experienced in the supply of iron, tin, manganese, aluminium, chrome, quick-silver, mica, etc. One thing which I should like to mention in this connection is the shortage of quinine. Quinine is being produced chiefly in the neighborhood of Bandoeng, Java, which is the world quinine-producing center, and 98 per cent of the total world pro-

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## Press Comments

**Wednesday, May 26**

**YOMIURI-HOCHI—Propaganda in East Asia**

**TOKYO SHIMBUN—Is a 2nd Front Possible?**

### Propaganda in East Asia

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It is important that the various peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should come to show reaction to each stimulus applied to them. This is a pre-requisite both for the establishment of a new Greater East Asia and for defeating the United States and Britain. The Board of Information has decided to invite over to Japan the leaders of various information and propaganda facilities of all the Co-Prosperity countries in order to have them inspect the actual conditions in Japan, especially the organization and activities of its information and propaganda machinery, and to make arrangements with them for the most effective cooperation.

To begin with, invitations have been sent to the director of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government and president of the Press Association of Thailand. Since what will cover the foregoing pre-requisite best is close contact and sincere cooperation, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information has undertaken a noticeable task to start his new career.

We may take for example the magazines that are edited at home for consumption in other countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. We sometimes wonder how many copies of those publications edited and mailed at such pains are really delivered into the hands of those people who have actual need of them. Even if there should be difficulties in transit, this is a problem that can be settled by expanding the propaganda network and adjusting the reader organization. Unless that problem is settled, all the pains taken at home would be of little avail.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the actual conditions in the various Co-Prosperity Sphere countries are little understood at home. When the actual desires and aspirations of the peoples of the Sphere are not so well comprehended, what effects can the propaganda intended for their consumption transmitted from here produce? Conditions are such that we cannot say that the way is all clear for effective transmission of our ideas abroad.

One of the pitfalls into which we unwittingly fall in our cultural activities intended for the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is that we labor under the illusion that it is easier and simpler to undertake such work for the consumption of the Co-Prosperity peoples than for the peoples of America or Europe. This illusion is based partly on our confidence in the community of interests among the East Asiatic peoples but, on the other hand, we must realize that we have been misled into the belief of the simplicity of the native inhabitants of the Co-Prosperity countries by the misconceptions spread among us by Americans and Europeans in the past. But the evil influences of the United States and Britain had been at work for many years in those areas and over the electro-magnetic waves their invisible influences are still reaching out to them. We are thus confronted by more or less vestiges of such influences and we must not fall into the misconceptions of the past.

In order that there may be a certain reaction to a certain stimulus, we must have the various peoples of Greater East Asia maintain a receptive frame of mind. This receptive frame of mind can only be created if we comprehend the psychology of those peoples in its actuality and to work on that firm basis. We must work in such a way that we offer them settlement of all doubts that may be entertained among them. The evil influences of the United States and Britain must be combatted to the utmost but we may derive some lessons from the technique they have employed in circulating them. In the sphere of propaganda and information we must strive to create a singleness of Asiatic mind by thorougher contact and strengthened cooperation. In that lies the road to victory and construction.

### Is a 2nd Front Possible?

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Elated by the way in which the Tunisian campaign developed, the United States and Britain are spreading the propaganda that they are now ready to form a second front and rumors are rife as to the possible places where their armies might effect a landing. Some say the attempt will be made on the Iberian Peninsula, others on the Balkan Peninsula. Still others say that they are attacking Italy to advance along the southern coast of France. Again, some surmise that the northern coast of France will be the scene and others that the Norwegian coast will be more likely. For a United States and Britain which had never tasted success once since the outbreak of war, the Tunisian situation has proved the only propaganda material they could seize on for turning the tide which has been against them all the time.

The formation of a second front would be the only effective response they could make to the urgent appeals of the Soviet Union that they must keep their promise of giving effective aid. The problem, however, is decidedly not how effective their propaganda is but whether they can actually form a second front in Europe as they boast.

The evacuation of the German-Italian forces from the Tunisian line cannot be said to exercise no effect whatever on the Axis front but it is an utter impossibility that any serious effect has been sustained by it. The very

(Continued on Page 2)

# OTHER POWERS CEDING RIGHTS AT KULANGSU

### France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark Will Follow Example of Japanese

Domei

NANKING, May 25.—With France, Spain, Sweden and Denmark now agreeable to the abolition of extraterritorial rights in Kulangsu, Amoy, formal retrocession of the administrative rights over the international settlement in Kulangsu to the National Government of China will be held on June 18 with due ceremony, it was learned today.

Attending the rendition ceremony, among others, will be Li Ssu-hsien, Mayor of the Special Amoy Municipality and Chairman Akabori of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Kulangsu.

The Foreign and Publicity Ministries of the National Government today issued a joint statement, announcing arrangements for the actual retrocession of the administrative rights in the International Settlement to the National Government has now been completed.

The joint statement read as follows:

"The retrocession of the administrative rights in the International Settlement in Kulangsu, Amoy, to the National Government was initiated by Japan which retroceded that part of the administrative rights in the International Settlement held by her to the National Government on March 30, this year, which fell on the third anniversary of the return of China's capital to Nanking.

"Since then negotiations had been conducted with other interested Powers, namely, France, Spain, Sweden and Denmark, as a result of which the National Government secured the consent of these Powers to the retrocession.

"Thus, arrangements for the actual rendition of the administrative rights in the said International Settlement by all the interested Powers have now been completed."

**Chu Issues Statement**

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi in a statement issued on May 25 stressed the immeasurable contributions made toward the growth of the National Government by the recovery of the international settlement at Kulangsu.

Reviewing the history of the settlement, the Foreign Minister said that it had been a base for Anglo-American exploitation in China ever since it had been forcefully taken away, and "together with the internal concession in Shanghai, it has long obstructed the sound

(Continued on Page 2)

# STIFF SOVIET DEMAND STOPS U.S. FOOD TALK

### British Flatly Reject Immediate Aid Request

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—The Conference on the Supply of Food of the anti-Axis Powers now being held at Hot Springs, Virginia is reportedly reached a deadlock due to the stiff stand of the Soviet delegate, according to reports received here.

At the conference, the Soviet side demanded immediate supply of foodstuff to the Soviet Union from Anglo-American Powers, but this demand was flatly refused by British representatives who merely insisted on discussion of food issues after the termination of the war.

In order to break this deadlock, American delegation suggested that the food problem after the war and the Soviet-aid question might be discussed separately as two different issues. However, it is pointed out that the Soviet representatives apparently showing great dissatisfaction over the American proposal, again persisted that Anglo-American nations should immedately send foodstuff to the Red Army as well as to the Soviet people so as to enable them to successfully carry on their war against the Germans.

Regarding this question, the Soviet chief delegate is said to have declared: "Already for the last two years, the Soviet Union has played the chief role in the German-Soviet War. In order to rehabilitate various areas which were devastated by the war, a large long-term credit and a supply of foodstuff and various other important commodities are absolutely necessary."

## 'Loudmouth' Knox Is Silent on Attu

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—The United States Navy Department remains non-committal in connection with the announcements of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters on the war results of the Japanese Naval air forces and the submarine corps in the waters of the Attu Island area. American Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox gave out the following statement to the press today: "Aside from what has already been given out by the Navy Department there is nothing else to announce. However, fighting is still continuing at Attu."**

# STALIN'S REPLY TO U.S. WAITED

### Roosevelt Envoy Due To Leave Moscow During End of Week

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—Joseph Davies, President Roosevelt's envoy now visiting Moscow, is expected to start on his return trip to Washington toward the end of this week or at the beginning of the next, carrying a reply of Premier Stalin to the President's personal letter, via North Africa, according to reports from London.

British observers say that it is certain that in his letter to Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt proposed the opening of a conference among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and the reply of the Soviet Premier to the proposal is now watched with important attention.

It is generally observed that even if Premier Stalin agrees to the opening to the proposed three-power conference, he would make excessive demands that would be unacceptable to the United States and Great Britain.

Others are opining that it is impossible to remove the confrontation among the three nations completely, as the Soviet Union is demanding increased aid from the United States and Britain due to the serious food supply situation in the Soviet, while the American-British side finds it necessary to postpone the opening of the second front in order to increase the shipping facilities to carry food supplies to the Soviet. Then, it must be also remembered that the Soviet-Polish controversy is as yet unsolved.

**Meets Soviet Leaders**

Domei

MOSCOW, May 25.—Joseph Davies, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Soviet Union, conferred with Mikhail Kalinin, Chief of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Trade Commissar Anastas Mikoyan and other high Soviet leaders today.

## Okabe Visits Observatory

Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Education Minister, inspected the various facilities at the Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory, yesterday.

The Education Minister also attended the East Asia Meteorological Conference which has been held at the observatory since last Saturday with the attendance of over 50 meteorological directors from Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Chosen, Taiwan and the South Seas.

At the conference, Viscount Okabe made a short address in which he stressed that meteorological observations under wartime play an important part not only in military matters but also in communications, water-power as well as in irrigation.

## British Cabinet Change Due

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill intends to reorganize his Cabinet upon his return to London from Washington, according to the News Chronicle, state London reports.

It is reported that Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir H. Kingsley Wood will be replaced by Herbert Morrison, present Home Secretary. At the same time, Churchill will select the successor of Marquis Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, whose term of office will expire in November, this year, it is also reported.

# ITALIANS BLAST PORT OF SUDAN, GULA AIRDROME

### Enemy Red Sea Bases Receive Much Damage In Heavy Bomber Raid

Domei

ROME, May 25.—A long-distance bomber unit of the Italian air forces raided Port Sudan and the Gula airfield on the Red Sea last night, and caused considerable damages to warehouses, powder magazines, airfield equipment and factories, the Italian High Command announced today in a communique.

**Attack Defeated**

Mainichi

BERLIN, May 26.—British torpedo planes attacked a convoy of German ships off the Netherlands coast yesterday, but none of the vessels were hit by torpedoes, according to the German authorities.

However the Germans suffered slight casualties by bombs and guns of the British planes, but the Reich anti-aircraft guns shot down seven British torpedo planes and set four others aflame.

**49 Enemy Planes Downed**

Domei

BERLIN, May 25.—German anti-aircraft artillery corps shot down nine enemy planes today in the Mediterranean area, according to German military authorities.

It was also revealed that in the anti-Axis aid raid on Dortmund in the Ruhr district on Sunday night, 40 enemy planes were shot down.

**Bone, Jijeli Blasted**

A German heavy bomber unit raided Bone and Jijeli, two important points in Algeria, last night and bombed ships in the harbor and port facilities there, according to German military authorities.

**Mine Fields Laid**

Domei

ROME, May 25.—Italian warships, submarines and airplanes laid about 100,000 special and ordinary mines, in harbors, bays and in the coastal waters of Italy as well as in the shipping routes of the Mediterranean, the Tribuna-Idea Nazionale reported today.

**New Activities Seen**

Commenting on the present European war situation, Virginio Gayda, Editor-in-Chief of the Gionale d'Italia on Tuesday stated to the following effect:

"The European war has now entered a new stage of bombing

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# GOODYEAR TIRE WORKERS JOIN IN AKRON WALK-OUT

### Alabama Coal Miners Declare Another Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—The strikers at rubber plants at Akron, Ohio, have now increased to 49,000, as 6,000 workers at the Goodyear Tire Company joined the strike yesterday. Thus, the Goodyear Tire Company, the Goodrich Rubber Company, and the Firestone Tire Company have practically suspended operations.

The strikers at automobile factories at Detroit decided to suspend the strike temporarily, as the result of a vote, and at the same time they passed a resolution criticizing the National War Labor Board for delaying the establishment of an arbitration system for giving fair judgment to disputes at all factories affiliated with the Chrysler Company.

The strike wave has also extended to mines in Alabama, where more than 5,000 coal miners at eight mines started another strike in protest against the fine imposed upon them for striking. It appears that the coal miners' strike in Alabama will also extend to mines belonging to iron manufacturers and other war industry plants.

## To Look After Polish Interests

Domei

LISBON, May 25.—The Australian Government has decided to look after the interests of the refugee Polish Government in the Soviet Union, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin announced today, according to reports from Canberra.

## State Rite for Yamamoto Due at Hibiya on June 5

**The Board of Information announced at 11 a.m. today that a State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, will be held on June 5 at Hibiya Park and that the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral will be buried at the Military Cemetery in Tamamura, Kita-Tama gori, Tokyo.**

# BANDITS ATTACK CHIANG OFFICER

### Gen. Feng Receives Bayonet Thru Thigh In Fray at Paimassu

Yomiuri-Hochi

NORTH CHINA FRONT, May 25.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of Chungking Military Committee, was seriously wounded on March 3, at Paimassu, 15 kilometers northeast of Loyang, Honan Province, when he was attacked by bandits led by Hsu Nai-jen, it was revealed in information reaching here recently.

General Feng, accompanied by General Chiang Ting-wen, Commander of the First War Zone, and Chief of Staff Liu, was returning from a trip of inspecting the 34th Army in the First War Zone, on March 3, when the party was attacked by Hsu Nai-jen's bandits. General Feng suffered a bayonet thrust on his right thigh, but General Chiang and Chief of Staff Liu were uninjured.

This incident, is causing the Chungking regime serious concern.

**Police Corps Active**

Domei

TSINAN, May 25.—In addition to the sweeping war results scored by the joint Sino-Japanese forces against the Chungking forces under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chung, since May 11 in central Shantung Province, the provincial police corps of Shantung in the four months from January to April captured 4,460 enemy remnants as prisoners of war, it was reported here today. At the same time it was revealed that the provincial police corps ascertained 2,758 Chungking and Chinese Communist war-dead abandoned on the field of battle.

The main war trophies captured in the above period by the police corps included 4,483 rifles, 63 light machine-guns, 94 war horses and other arms and ammunition.

It is recalled that between May 11 to 24, the combined Chinese and Japanese regular forces counted 3,700 Chungking war dead and took prisoner an additional 3,400 Chungking troops.

## Twenty Filipino Youths Commence Judo Lessons

Domei

MANILA, May 25.—Twenty sons of high officials of the Philippines Executive Commission, including three sons of Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas, will study judo under the instruction of Shoichi Makino and other officials of the Japanese Military Administration, it was revealed.

"Those 20 Filipino youths, including the three sons of Chief Administrator Vargas and the sons of Jose P. Laurel, Director of Internal Affairs, and Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, desirous of learning one of the typical Japanese martial arts, applied to the Japanese Military Administration for proper means to master judo.

The Japanese officials, highly pleased to have Filipino youths learn judo, made arrangements to start the training from today.

## 5 U.S. States Flooded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—The great flood in the Middle States of America has extended to the five States of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas, inundating 2,750,000 acres of farms. The damages to agricultural products are estimated to reach several million dollars, while about 154,248 persons lost their homes, it is announced by the St. Louis Red Cross Society today.

# HATA REMARKS ON CHINA WAR

### Describes Inspection Trip to Front--Says Troops' Morale High

Domei

NANKING, May 25.—Commenting on the operations for the annihilation of the Chungking army in Central China, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, who returned here yesterday from the Central China front, declared today as follows:

"During my inspection trip in Central China, I visited the front to see how gallantly the Imperial Forces are fighting. The morale of our officers and men is very high and the object of the operation is being attained steadily.

"During the initial stage of the present operations, four enemy divisions were annihilated near Tungting Lake and later five enemy divisions were defeated completely in the area west of Kungan and brilliant war results were obtained.

**Experienced Great Hardships**

"The area of operation being covered with lakes, swamps, creeks and mountains, our forces had to experience great hardships. Surmounting all sorts of topographical difficulties, our forces are bravely carrying on the fight.

"In strong contrast with the great losses being suffered by the enemy, our losses are insignificant. The cases of sickness are extremely few on the front, which means the maintenance of high morale among our men.

"The cooperation of the air units with the land forces is perfect and may be said to have contributed greatly toward the achievement of the recent brilliant victories.

"Furthermore, I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincerest gratitude for the close cooperation of

(Continued on Page 2)

# ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS WILL REOPEN AT SAIGON

### Japan, French Indo-China To Study Plan for 1943

Domei

SAIGON, May 26.—Japanese Consul-General Rokuro Suzuki called on Jacques Martin, Chief of the Economic Bureau of the Government-General of French Indo-China, at the Governor-General's residence at 3 p.m. today to present concrete proposals of the Japanese Government regarding the consummation of an agreement on the 1943 working plan based on Japan-French Indo-China Economic pact and exchanged views pertaining to the forthcoming negotiations.

After a close study of the Japanese proposals by the Government-General of French Indo-China, formal negotiations between the two parties will be started from May 28, it was understood.

## Kwangchow Bans Fapi

Domei

CANTON, May 25.—A new decree prohibiting the circulation of all notes other than the Piastre and the Central Reserve Bank Notes in the French-leased territory of Kwangchow Bay has been promulgated.

Exchange stations have been established in Chikhom and other places where the prohibited notes, including the old fapi, or the Chungking dollar, will be exchanged under the recognized ratio.

## Sweden Grants Credit

STOCKHOLM,—Finland will be granted a credit of 6,100,000 crowns and will have 35,000,000 crowns placed at her disposal for the regulation of further credits, according to a resolution passed by the Swedish Parliament.

# NIPPON LEADERS OF ARMY, NAVY MEET AT SHASI

### Fleet Chief Thanks Commander of Army On Able Cooperation

Domei

SHASI, May 25.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet on the Yangtze River, which had succeeded in clearing-up the middle stretches of the Yangtze River for water traffic, arrived here on his flagship and called upon the commander of an army unit at 10 a.m. today to express appreciation for the army unit's close cooperation in the present campaign.

The commander of the army unit, in turn, congratulated the naval commander for the successes achieved by the naval forces.

After an hour of conversation, the naval commander returned to his flagship.

**Achievements Seen Vital**

The present Yangtze River campaign of the Yangtze River Fleet of the Japanese Navy, although conducted in an unostentatious manner and rather inconspicuous on the surface in war results, will play an important role in the disposition of Japan's China policy from the standpoints of its significance and the fact that a foothold for future offensive against Chungking has been consolidated, a staff officer of the Central China Fleet of the Japanese Navy declared in a statement issued today.

The statement follows:

"The present Yangtze River campaign, which involved the opening up of the river from Chenglingchi to Shasi by removing mines, booms and other obstructions installed by the enemy for defensive purposes, has not only secured the passage of the river for transportation of military supplies, but also dealt a severe blow to the enemy as the first stage of offensive operations into the interior points.

**River Is Obstructed**

"Greatly fearing the advance of the Japanese Forces up the Yangtze River, the Chungking army had laid numerous mines and booms at key points above Chenglingchi. Besides keeping close vigilance from both banks of the river, several hundred enemy boats had been fully loaded with mines ready to lay them in the river upon receipt of order to do so. Fortunately, as the result of the Mienyang campaign, conducted some months ago, and the present southern Hupeh campaign, the enemy infesting the delta region of Hupeh and other sectors in central China were routed and numerous unlaid mines were seized by the Japanese Forces. In cooperation with the operations of the Japanese Army, the Japanese Navy successfully opened up the river up to Shasi. This will make it possible to open up the river as far up as I-chang, which can be done swiftly if the occasion demands.

"At a time when the Chungking army is beginning to become uneasy as a result of the vigorous offensive of the Japanese Forces in China and also the progress witnessed in the construction of the Japanese occupied zones, the opening up of the Yangtze River step by step must have been a severe blow to the enemy.

**Aid Rehabilitation**

"The opening up of the waterway of the Yangtze River as far up as Shasi will facilitate greatly the interflow of goods from the richly endowed Hupeh and Hunan Provinces and thereby greatly contribute to the rehabilitation of China and the livelihood of the people. Already numerous river boats have begun transportation of goods and those people who had suffered under the oppressive rule of the Chungking regime are now enjoying peaceful life under the protection of the Japanese Forces."

## Envoy Wang Tours Nagano

Domei

NAGANO, May 25.—Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, arrived here at 3:15 p.m. today on a tour of inspection through the prefecture and immediately called on the governor's office and city hall.

He will go to Matsumoto City tomorrow and subsequently to Okaya City where he will inspect the Katakura Spinning Works. He is expected to proceed to Kofu City the following morning.

# P.I. AND BURMA PRAISE LEADER

## Condolences Issued On Navy Hero's Loss By East Asia Nations

Domei

MANILA, May 25.—Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas issued a statement today on the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, highly praising the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral in personally setting an example to the entire fleet. He expressed sincere condolence to the Government and people of Japan, representing the 18,000,00 people of the Philippines.

**Burma Sends Condolences**

Domei

RANGOON, May 25.—The Burma Administrative Council and the Burma Independence Committee sent a cablegram of condolence to Japanese Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada today on the death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, and also expressed great admiration for the achievements and personality of the late Fleet-Admiral.

**To Carve Hero's Statue**

Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's distinguished services will be transmitted to posterity in the sculptured form of the heroic figure on board the flagship, chiselled by the deft hands of sculptor Yoshizumi Yokoe, one of the 25 artists commissioned by the Navy for this year to depict on canvas or in sculpture the invincible spirit of the Imperial Navy.

Sculptor Yokoe is a member of the Judging Committee of the Education Ministry Art Exhibits and of the Japan Marine Art Society. Tremendously moved by the successive and brilliant victories of the Imperial Navy, Mr. Yokoe carved a memorial as an expression of gratitude toward the War of Greater East Asia and upon completion in January this year presented it to the Navy Ministry.

Calling at the Navy Ministry's Bureau of Military Affairs yesterday, Mr. Yokoe discussed the proposed sculpture with the authorities. The work will be carved from Zuiho stone seven shaku high, and when completed will be placed in the Navy Ministry for permanent preservation.

"I am greatly moved by the honor conferred on me of carving a statue of this great hero of the sea," declared Mr. Yokoe yesterday. "I shall apply myself wholeheartedly on this work, and exert my best to bring to life in stone the figure of the great naval commander."

## *Other Powers Ceding Rights At Kulangsu*

(Continued from Page 1)

growth of China.

Although China desired to recover the settlement and concession, for a long time it has been prevented due to complex international situation, he said.

The Foreign Minister recalled the fact that Japan had returned its administrative rights in the international settlements of Kulangsu together with other concessions on March 30.

He added, France, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark—the other powers possessing rights in Kulangsu settlement, in light of the new situation in East Asia, soon followed the lead of Japan to make possible finally complete recovery of the Kulangsu International Settlement.

He stressed the signficance of the restoration of the settlements in that it represented the full recognition by the interested powers of the necessity to reorganize the new situation in East Asia and to aid in the growth of China as an independent state.

The Foreign Minister called the International Settlements a "historic product of the greedy infiltration into East Asia of the United States and Britain."

He emphasized that following the recovery of the settlements, the National Government will respect fully the rights of the various friendly powers concerned.

He added, "The National Government will do its utmost to protect and look after the welfare of the nationals of those powers in the settlements."

**Retrocessions Hailed**

A new China under the National Government standing entirely on its own feet is rapidly being realized as France, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark have agreed to the retrocession of administrative rights in Kulangsu, political circles pointed out today.

Foreign countries one after another have followed Japan's action of abolishing extraterritoriality rights in China, they said and France is to give up exclusive rights in Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton on June 7, it was added.

Such friendly steps have been stimulated by Japan and as a result the relations between China and Japan have been brought closer. Thus China, in deep gratitude, must fulfill its duties to fight to the end with Japan, they said.

## Chosen People Lauded

"The people in Chosen have many merits and are very loyal," declared General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen in an interview with newspapermen of the Home Office held at the Tokyo Office of the Chosen Government-General Tuesday afternoon.

Pointing out the sincere attitude with which the people in the peninsula are cooperating with the homeland in the current war, General Koiso said: "About 24,000,000 people live there. As history shows, the Chosenese and the people in Japan Proper originate from the same source and they are naturally inseparably related.

"Japan's colonial policy toward Chosen is fundamentally different from that of the Western nations. The Japanese Government and people treat the Chosenese on an equal footing and expect them to play an important role in the progress of the Empire. I am happy that the people in Chosen, fully realizing their position, are now doing their utmost in the prosecution of the war.

"Another fact for congratulation is that there are many among the Chosenese who are excellent both in physique and ability."

## *Long War Favors Victory for Axis, Is Yahagi's View*

(Continued from Page 1)

duction is being produced in this area. But since this area is under Japanese occupation, the enemy has no means to combat malaria. This is a fatal blow to them. At present, the enemy officers and men on the Solomons, New Guinea and Indian fronts are falling victim to malaria one after another. This deserves our sympathy.

**Soldiers, Not Weapon**

"Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has carried out expansion of munitions production to the extent of three times the prewar level or possibly more. Accompanying this expansion of production, the United States has been forced to carry out an increase of labor power, but it is doubtful if the country can increase the number of skilled workers three or four folds at once. Of late, the United States is experiencing many airplane accidents, and this not only shows the aggravation of the anti-war sentiment of the laborers but also reveals defects in technique and manufacture. Such huge expansion of production is bringing a serious pressure to bear on the needs of the populace. In case the supplies for popular needs now in stock are exhausted and the production of supplies for the people are further compressed in the latter half of this year, it will be interesting to watch to what extent the American people, enjoying a high level of living on the liberalistic principle and enjoyment-first principle, will bear it. There are abundant indications already that cries of complaint and dissatisfaction are filling the streets.

"The weapon and material thus produced must be supplied to more than 1,000,000 American troops scattered over wide areas of the earth and also distributed to Britain and Chungking. It does not mean that all the munitions and material produced there will be directed against Japan. Only a part of the total production will be directed against Japan. These weapon and material must be safely transported to the battlegrounds in East Asia, distributed to the soldier and be strategically used before they can become so much fighting power. This matter of space, time and strategy is a point of which Japan should take full advantage. Rai Sanyo, the scholar in the feudal period, said: 'The weapon counts in the spirit, not a tool.' The weapon primarily is dead matter. It is man, the soul, who uses it. Thousands of airplanes and tanks and hundreds of warships may be turned out, but after all, it is man, the soul, who utilizes them.

**Troubled by Manpower Resources**

"It is utterly laughable that Anglo-American officers and men should be mobilized for war whose objective is ambiguous and that they should regard fighting as the greatest thrill to satisfy their curiosity, their spirit of adventure and heroism. The countless American officers and men who are being annihilated by us must be very miserable beings.

"Next, I shall deal with manpower. Last year Chief of Staff Marshall and Chief of the Mobilization Commission MacNutt announced that the strength of the American Army and Navy would reach some 9,000,000 shortly. Since the total American population is 140,000,000 and the men number by half against the women, the number 9,000,000 is equal to one-eighths of the total American men. It is also known that since the strength of the American Army and Navy which took part in the First European War was 2,000,000, the present figure is some four times as large. This number is no easy figure for the United States to attain. In December last year, the United States carried out a military conscription system and is now desperately engaged in a general mobilization of military conscripts and laborers. The results so far achieved are said to indicate that less than one-third of the planned figures has been achieved. As for the manpower situation in Britain, the Minister of Labor last year announced that of the population of 47,000,000, those engaged in wartime duties numbered 22,000,000. A noteworthy point is that women numbered 8,700,000. Of the total number of 300,000 laborers working in 42 factories under direct government control, 60 per cent were women.

"The Government authorities have extremely cut down on the non-urgent industries and cultural enterprises and are shifting the margin to labor. As a result, work pertaining to transit, communication, transportation and defense is being filled steadily by women. This shows that Britain has already reached the bottom as regards manpower resources. Goods may be turned out to any extent but it is not so with man. How is Britain going to supplement the killed, injured and sick in the sea, on the land and in the air? It is a true fact that in sea transportation on which the life or death of Britain and the United States depend, the number of seamen is being consumed at a rapid pace and their efficiency is falling fast. The number of sacrifices our enemy is suffering which is as much as 10 times our losses in the air battles over the Solomons, New Guinea and Burma must be concrete proof of the low quality of the fighting men based on the difficulty to supplement the air officers and men.

**Time Factor Favorable**

"Next, is the matter of time. I do not hesitate to say that the longer the war lasts, the more advantages the Axis will gain. Japan is now firmly establishing an invincible position both on the Continent and on the ocean in administration and strategy. While fighting on one hand, Japan is constructing on the other. The strategy of rearing the fighting power by means of war is steadily achieving smooth results. Every one must admit that this result is being achieved in the form of concrete fact. If given time, we will acquire a position in which even the combined strength of the world would fail to overthrow Japan. This is what is being loudly shouted by Chungking and Australia. The War of Greater East Asia does not lie in destruction and consumption. It lies in construction and production. As a result of the war, Japan has become a 'have nation' and now is in a position where she can display wonderful power in a long-term war. Japan has fought 10 years since the Manchurian Affair, six years since the China Affair and a year and a half since the War of Greater East Asia, but look at the national life which is still full of surplus and margin.

"The United States will reach its zenith of production this autumn. After that, the country will maintain that condition for some time, or suffer a falling-off. With the lapse of time both America and Britain will see their fighting power dwindle. Taking this question as an instance, it would be interesting to see the Anglo-American shipping issue. The total shipbuilding capacity of America and Britain put together is about 10,000,000 tons a year. Estimating the ships sunk by Axis submarines and aircraft at about 1,000,000 tons each month, the Anglo-American shipping would be on the downward grade gradually month by month, and the time will come surely when the possession of the anti-Axis side would be below the indispensable tonnage.

**Final Victory Seen**

"The President's message to the 78th session of Congress fixed 1943 as the year for American offensives. Starting the counter-attacks in the Aleutian area, America is giving aid to the Chungking regime and is especially strengthening the American air force in China, and is also engaged in counter-attacks in Burma and in attempts to solidify American footing in the Solomons and New Guinea areas. Compressing the encircling ring around Japan, America is trying to start air raid on the homeland of Japan, already paying great deal of sacrifices in this endeavor.

"It is a matter of course that there should be many twists and turns in the course of the present war. However, the present war is being fought with the whole world as the theater of operations on the basis of protracted warfare. As referred to in a letter left by the late Captain Ono who died a heroic death in the fighting on Guadalcanal Island, who declared that he would die heroically for His Majesty the Emperor, if the 100,000,000 people become united to fight out the war for this noble purpose. I firmly believe that victory will shine brightly in the future of the present war."

# 10 SURRENDER IN CEBU MOP-UP

## Highest Commander Of Filipino-American Remnants Included

Domei

CEBU, May 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel Luis B. Jakosalem, highest commander of the remnant force of the American-Filipino army on Cebu Island, and nine other officers, surrendered on May 10 to the Japanese Forces which have been conducting mopping-up operations in the Visaya district since May 6, it was revealed today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jakosalem the second son of a wealthy Filipino family in Cebu City, had been leading a peaceful life as a dentist until the outbreak of the present war.

Having been misled by false American propaganda, he had been engaged since September, 1942, in guerilla operations against the Japanese Forces in the southwestern part of Cebu Island, maintaining connections with other islands in the Visayan Sea by means of the C.R.S. Radio Station.

With the capture of this radio station and the imminent destruction of the guerilla force by the Japanese Forces in the present campaign, the Lieutenant-Colonel finally surrendered on May 10.

On account of the wound sustained before surrendering, he is now receiving medical treatment from the Japanese Medical Corps. Deeply moved by the affectionate care extended to him by the Japanese Forces, he has come to realize his past errors and the futility of resistance against Japan.

Meanwhile, the news of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent visit to the Philippines has inspired him to turn over a new leaf in his life and to swear to serve on the front line of the Philippines reconstruction.

The following is a resume of the note he has written in this connection:

"I am now leading a life of gratitude and inspiration. From the time of my surrender until my transfer to this hospital, everything was so entirely contrary to my expectations that I was astonished. Not only has my life been saved, but I am now receiving medical care together with my son Joel.

"Everything is like a dream to me.

"When I saw my son being embraced by the Japanese soldiers and romping with cider given him by the Japanese troops on the way down from the mountains, I was overwhelmed by gratitude welling from the bottom of my heart.

"Upon hearing of the recent visit of Prime Minister Tojo to the Philippines, I was greatly inspired. I am mortified as I reflect upon my foolish conduct of fighting against my own country, owing to having been led astray by false American propaganda, when Japan was extending an active cooperative hand for the construction of a new Philippines.

"I have discovered that it is not the Japanese Forces, contrary to what the Americans had falsely propagated but the American forces themselves who are cruel and brutal.

"I feel it my duty to let those people who are still vacillating know what the real Japan is and her true intentions. It is incumbent upon me to save the people from their distress and to share with them this cheerful life filled with hopes".

## *Five Filipino Ex-Spies Fete Officer Who Saved Them From Firing Squad*

Domei

MANILA May 25.—Commander Nagahama of the Japanese Gendarmerie in the Philippines was guest of honor at a reception held by five grateful Filipino ex-spies on the evening of May 23. It was a momentous occasion for the five former spies who celebrated their complete resurrection as true Filipinos that evening.

At the same time, it was the occasion for expressing heartfelt thanks to the Japanese Gendarmerie authorities for their kind thoughtfulness and magnanimity in giving the formerly misguided Filipinos a chance to reconsider and make a complete change of heart.

Each of these Filipinos had at one time held high positions in their respective fields of work. Eulogio Rodriguez had been Chief of the Commerce and Agriculture Department under the American regime; Jose P. Guido had once been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fil-American forces; Fernando Perez held a doctor's degree in engineering; Colonel Emmanuel Baja had been judge of the military court of the American army in East Asia, while Miss Raymonda Guidote had been a well-known actress.

It was between July and September last year that these five were caught red-handed engaging in espionage work for the enemy. Subsequent investigations proved their guilt beyond doubt, but Commander Nagahama did not make them stand before the firing squad. Instead, he gave them a chance to reflect upon their past crimes and at the same time to observe how their fellow countrymen were working for the good of their country.

As the days passed, each grew to realize how truly traitorous his past conduct had been. Each one of them finally came to see Japan's sincerity and hoped for a chance to prove his true worth as a Filipino.

Tenchosetsu, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Kigensetsu, the Japanese Empire Day, came, and with those auspicious occasions came their generously given release. Pardoned for their past guilt, they once more were able to walk the streets of Manila as free Filipinos.

That is why they invited Commander Nagahama and friends to the home of Miss Guidote. And when Commander Nagahama that evening congratulated them and wished them the best of fortune in the future, they all expressed the deepest appreciation for everything the Japanese authorities had done for them.

Eulogio Rodriguez recalled that Fort Santiago, where they had been imprisoned and which now serves as the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie, had been built in the days of the Spanish rule. Then he said:

"Tradition has it that no one imprisoned there has ever come out alive, but we are here to tell the story. I can only say that I have learned much from the Japanese soldiers, whose spirit of sacrifice and whose sense of responsibility are unmatched."

Actress Guidote for her part expressed her wish to make a comeback on the stage so that she might contribute her bit in the task now before the Philippines and help in the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

## *Italians Blast Port of Sudan, Gula Airdrome*

(Continued from Page 1)

attacks. Against the merciless and inhuman raids by the anti-Axis air force on the Italian mainland, German planes will amply gain revenge by attacking the British mainland as well as other anti-Axis positions

"Anglo-American air units are being dealt considerable blows by the Axis fighters and their anti-aircraft gun-fire. On top of this, the Axis air force will shortly resume bombing attacks on French North Africa, Malta Island, and Anglo-American naval bases in the Red Sea.

"British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is insisting on an air-raid by scientific methods, but it is interesting to note that the Germans have already carried out scientific bombings on the munition centers of the British Isles, thus gaining noticeable war results."

**Prepared for Defense**

"The Italian air force is fully prepared to defend not only the Italian mainland but also to meet the new situation arising in the Mediterranean," the Italian newspaper Messaggero declared on Tuesday.

The journal went on to say: "The time has come for Italy to focus her efforts on operations other than mere defensive measures. A new and harder phase of war has now developed before Italy, and the next stage of the war will be characterized by the battle of supremacy over the Mediterranean."

Meanwhile, Italian military quarters reveal that since May 1 up to the present, Italian air units have sunk enemy shipping of approximately 80,000 tons, in addition to damages inflicted upon several enemy warships.

On the other hand, Italian fighter planes are showing marked activities in air duels. As a matter of fact, during the past one week, as many as 100 anti-Axis planes were shot down by the Italians.

## *Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

fact that the United States and Britain are finding such extreme difficulty in conceiving a plan for a European offensive proves that the North African success, such as it was, has not settled their major problem. In fact, they are hard put to it to discover a plausible excuse for not undertaking the adventure at once.

The Times, London, stated the other day after minutely analyzing the second front problem from all angles that although it was not impossible to form a second front, many difficulties were besetting the attacking forces. An outcome of this conclusion is that the visit of Churchill to Washington has occasioned the rise in Britain of an opinion in favor of concentrating warfare on the Pacific. Naturally the public opinion in the United States which has undergone such bitter experience of the armed prowess of Japan has influenced the British but the more fundamental reason is that the anti-Axis camp has come to realize the difficulty of invading the European Continent even with Tunisia as a springboard. It is part of their crafty methods to conceal this glaring fact by talk of shifting to a Pacific first policy.

The United States and Britain presuppose a powerful resistance on the part of the Soviet Union if they are to form a second front, because to make any great sacrifice of their own men and materials is something they are not prepared to undertake. If they could have their way they should like to have called quits with the end of the Tunisian campaign so far as their second front promise was concerned. They are fully aware of the fact that after six months of delay on the Tunisian front they have permitted the Germans and Italians to turn the European Continent into a vast fortified area and that now if they are to storm it, they must be prepared to do so at a tremendous cost. The previous disaster at Dieppe is ever before their mind's eye.

Thus for the time being the second front talk is no more than propaganda spread by the enemy to appease the Soviet Union or to influence the neutrals. They have no realistic scheme whereby they could carry it into effect.

A German Picture
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## *Hata Remarks On China War*

(Continued from Page 1)

the naval units.

"It is of the utmost joy to know that the National Government Army is achieving great successes in close coordination with the Imperial troops in the present operations.

"The ebbing morale of the enemy may be seen from the greatness of the Imperial Army's victories and the growing number of prisoners in the recent operations.

**Enemy's Morale Deteriorated**

"Compared with the situation three years ago when I first assumed the present post, the deterioration of the enemy's moral is especially noticeable.

"The just attitude of Japan toward China under the aims of the War of Greater East Asia and the sincere efforts of the National Government toward the reconstruction of China have weakened the causes for Chungking's resistance, and the recent victories scored by our allied forces are marked evidences of the fact that the ideals of peace and reconstruction are already deeply reverberating in the enemy camps.

"The spirit shown recently by General Pang Ping-hsun in joining the National Government of China is rapidly spreading and the people themselves have come to recognize the sincerity of the Imperial Army to cooperate positively with the latter at various places.

"These recent events may be taken as unmistakable signs of the crumbling of the military and political system set up by Chungking in the past. Thus the blows dealt recently on the Chungking forces in North and Central China may be taken to have further weakened the Chungking regime.

"I inspected recently the peace restoration work being done in the Chinkiang and the Kiangpei regions along the banks of the Yangtze and was deeply impressed by the brilliant progress being made.

## To Fete Navy Day

Domei

MANILA, May 25.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, in an official notice, today, ordered that for celebrating Japan's Navy Day, all Government offices, business firms and private households should hoist the Japanese flag on May 27, to express sincere gratitude to the Japanese Navy for smashing British and American fleets and liberating East Asia.

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## Nahas Cabinet Saved By Bill of Confidence

Domei

LISBON, May 24.—The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, which had been examining the bill for impeaching Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha for the past four days, passed a bill of confidence in the present Cabinet by 188 votes against 76 today.

Public antipathy against Premier Nahas has been steadily rising, but the Egyptian Government managed to suppress the public, with the help of Britain.

The passage of the vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies is believed to have been effected because the Liberal Party had sided with the Government and some of the members opposing the Government withheld their votes.

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